Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1819. [NUMBER 1525

Mathematic School.

MR. BOYCE beg leave to acquaint his friends, and the Public, that wishing to afford his Mathematical Pupils, an opportunity of adapting their theoretical information to real utility, he has lately engaged a competent assistant, who will enable him to meet the wishes of several opulent land holders of the Settlement that are desirous of having correct surveys and plans taken of their Estates, to which purposes he intends appropriating the afternoons of every future Wednesday and Saturday.

This will afford an eligible opportunity, as well to young Gentlemen, that are intended for the Sea, as to those who wish to become land surveyors, because some of the delightful Villa's; that are to be surveyed; command such views of the Shores of the Harbour, as admit of abundant Means of combining the practice of marine surveying with that of general and special Geographical operations on land.

N. B.--The report that Mr. B. intended to leave off School was groundless.

Bombay, 25th August, 1819.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT payment of both Principal and Interest of the following Bengal Government Notes, (that is to say) No. 17026 of 1811 | 12 for Sicca Rupees 7600, No. 17027 of 1811 | 12 for Sicca Rupees 7400, and No. 17028 of 1811 | 12 for Sicca Rupees 5900 respectivily dated the 30th of June 1811, have been stopped in consequence of its having lately been discovered that JOSEPH ARRATOON, late of Bombay Armenian Merchant deceased, to whom the said Notes were made payable and pursuant to an Order of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to be held in trust for the ancient convent of Saint Echmeachin in Ararat, did in violation of his duty as such Trustee forward the said Notes to his Partner MARTINOOS TER STEPHANOOS at Calcutta, in or about the month of November 1818 in misapplication of the Trusts.

AND

NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN.

That upon reference to the Indorsements made by the said JOSEPH ARRATOON in the Armenian character on the said several Notes at the time of their being indorsed over to him, it will appear that they were held by him as such Trustee as aforesaid, and not as his private Property.

POGUSS ELIAZ *BISHOP*,
Constituted Attorney of the Holy and Reverend Ephraim Patriarch of Echmeachin.

Bombay, 25th August, 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,

John Yeates

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

This Day, and To-morrow.

HUNTING Saddles, Buggy Whips, Fresh Snuff, of sorts Lundy Foot &c. Glass Ware, Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs, Scotch Cambrics of fine Texture, Bengal Dorealis, Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Horse Cl[illegible], Bed [illegible] king, Corduroys Pl[illegible] Also White [illegible]illed Linen [illegible] Pantaloons, [illegible] Wine, Cl[illegible] and other Liquors. At 12 o'Clock precisely, will be put up a Buggy with Horse, and a new set of Harness complete, several Saddle Horses, and four Greyhounds.

Bombay, 25th, August, 1819.

Ferrar & Eduljee.

HAVE for Private Sale on Commission, an elegant English built Barouchette, by an Eminent Maker, just imported. They have likewise received for Sale, a few East India Registers, corrected to the 3d of February last, which may be had on application at their rooms.

Bombay, Aug. 25, 1819.

Exhibition of Paintings.

CAPTAIN LYNN respectfully informs his friends, and the Public in general that he has lately inported on the Albinia, a collection of Pictures many of which are by the first Masters of the old School.

They were purchased by him, from the Family of the Dutch Governor Reinals at the Cape of Good Hope, who collected them during the French Revolution, and they are by permission prepared to be Exhibited at the Theatre, on Friday next the 27th Instant.

Admission 2 Rupees each.
Children and Servants 1 Rupee.
Hours from 10 till 4.

Bombay, 25th August, 1819.

Advertisement.

For Freight

FROM BOMBAY TO LONDON.

THE well known Ship ANN of 530 Tons, will sail immediately, or at the option of the Freightes; tenders for Freight will be received by Captain Thomas Thatcher, or at Hormajee Bomanjee's office in Town.

FOR PASSENGERS,

This Ship has excellent accommodation for Passengers and affords a most desirable opportunity for Families or Children going to England.

Bombay, 25th August, 1819.

FOR SALE
at the
Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurances, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 28th July, 1819

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 12TH AUG. 1819.

MAJOR Andrew Aitcheson, having returned from the Cape of Good Hope, will resume charge of the office of Military Auditor General, and his seat at the Military and Clothing Boards.

14th August 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to promote Sub-Conductor Thomas Westford to the rank of Conductor of Ordnance, to complete the Establishment,—Date of rank 1st May 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the division order issued by Brigadier General Smith on the 26th ultimo, placing Assistant Surgeon Gibson at the disposal of the Honorable the Commissioner in the Deckan.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the division orders issued by Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, on the 1st ultimo, establishing a Lock hospital at Malwa with the Brigade under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Corsellis, & to direct that the establishment be in conformity to the General orders of Government of 10th February 1813.

6th August 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a certificate according to the annexed form be granted to every pensioner of this establishment who may be permitted to reside and receive his pension, under the Presidencies of Fort William, or Fort Saint George.

PENSION CERTIFICATE.

Number of Certificates.	Names.	Rank,	Last Effective Corps.	Period of Service, Effective. Years	Period of Service, Effective. Months	Period of Service, Invalid, Years	Period of Service, Invalid, Months	Ages. Years	Ages. Month	Height. Feet	Height. Inches	Colour and Cast	Personal appearance and Particular Marks.	Country and Village,	From what date,	Why Recommended,	Full or half Pay,	Amount per month, Rs.	Amount per month, An.	Amount per month, P.	Whether in the receipt of any other allowances from the Public and to what amount.	Remark.

By Order of Government.

E. F.
Sec. to Government.

(A TRUE COPY.)
WILLIAM CASEMENT, Lt. Col.
Sect. to Govt.
Military Department.

17*th August* 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Glenn to the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's cruizer Ariel now under orders to proceed to the Persian Gulph.

18*th August* 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Councilis pleased to grant a furlough to sea on sick certificate to Assistant Surgeon John Mack for a period of a month from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

Registered as No.
A. B.

Lieut. Supt. of pensions.

The Pensioner has been paid from my Office, his pay in arrears for and to no later period

Sa. Rupees
C. D.
Pay-Master.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—August. 11th Capt. Asst. Qr. Mr. Ge. Alexr, Steward 2-16 M. I. from Sea
Ditto 14th Cadet Kensington.
Ditto 18th Lieut. Chas. Matheson, 1-3d, from Poona.
Ditto 19th Asst. Surgeon James Hutchinson, Bengal Establishment, from Europe.
Ditto 21st Capt. J. Brown, 2d Grenadier from Deccan.
Ditto, Cadet Wm. Wyllie, from England.
Ditto, Lieut. G. Harpour, 67th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Aug. 11th, Lieut. Fawcett, 1st Bat. 3d Regt. to Palee.
Ditto 19th, Capt. G. Knight, 2d Bat. 4th Regt. to Bhemdy.
Ditto 21st Lieut. Noton, Pioneers, to Deccan.

Camp Bhooj, 21st July 1819.

MR. EDITOR,

Letter just received from Merchants in Jesilsheer, state that the late Earthquake has been severely felt at that place. The fort and town are reduced to ruins, and many people have been killed. A marriage was about to be celebrated in a rich mans family, and the casts had assembled from various distant quarters. The shock occurred when they were feasting in the streets, and upwards of five hundred of the party were smothered in the ruins of the falling houses. It is mentioned in the letters that the shock happened in the evening of the 16th June, but the exact time is not pointed out, by which we could form a judgement of the direction in which the Earthquake travelled.

I suppose I need say nothing of its effects here; for I think I can read paragraphs from your columns, in many of my friends faces, I will answer for it you never had so many correspondents in Kutch before. Indeed an Earthquake now and then would be of material assistance in the absence of Europe papers and even Mr. Observer, capricious as he appears to be about letters, would not turn up his nose at a quaking correspondent.

Shocks are still felt here. The night before last, according to shock feelers we had no less than three, none of them lasted above five seconds; and they were otherwise very gentle. We should be happy to learn the opinion of the philosophers at the presidency, as to the cause and probable result of the long continuance of this Phenomenon. I assure you that our faces are drawn out to a very serious length, and although we are on field allowances, a stranger would

sit down Kutch as a hypocondrical and rascally station on, half batta; when you are sitting in your tent, busy reading the account of the fate of Lisbon, in Ashes a friend with a face as long as your arm. "Did you feel the shock—good heavens quite plain, it is really becoming very awful."

Some of us, however, are much quicker than others at discovering Shocks, and there are various ingenious ways of tormenting ourselves, by *finding shocks*, when they are too slight to be perceptable on the person. For instance, a very pleasant friend of mine, but, who is more than commonly serious on the subject of Earthquakes, has got a glass of water on the table, which he watches with such correctness, that he is allowed to be the best *feeler of a shock* in camp, I would lay two to one on him for a feel, any day another, Philosophic young friend has got a plummet suspended from the ridge-pole, while others are contented, to hear the tiles rattle about their heads.—Pray intreat Mr. Observer, who I suppose is the wisest man of your acquaintance to let us know, what our fate is likely to be, for I assure you, I'll desert sooner than remain and be swallowed up in Kutch.—Hang the full batta it is nothing to make up for the "Did you feel that," which is in every mouth.

Your constant reader.
A QUAKER.

MR. EDITOR,

Turning over the leaves of the *Desatir*, the other day, I was irresistibly taken with the beauty and novelty of a passage, containing matter of no small import to the student in Physiology; and this occasioned a debate with myself, whether an elucidation of Nature's mysteries, so beautiful and so new, might not be found worthy a place in your widely circulating columns. The point was settled on my reading, in your last Gazette, the luminous exposition of Earthquake *Rationale* from Porebunder; for I no longer doubt the propriety of requesting your aid towards an extended diffusion of the inspired *Shet's* lights: the accomplishment of this object, therefore, mainly rests with you.

DESATIR, VOL. 2, PAGES 95 and 96.

"I created the world an Individual. *Commentary*". For the whole world is an "Individual: its body, which is composed of all bodies, is called the universe. Its Soul consists of all Souls, "and is called the city of Souls; and its "Intelligence, composed of all Intelligences, is called the city of understanding. This is the great Man. "If you open the eye of your heart, "you will perceive, that the *Heaven* is "the skin of this great Individual, *Saturn* "the spleen, *Jupiter* the liver, *Mars* "the gall, the *Sun* the heart, *Venus* "the Stomach, *Mercury* the brain, the "*Moon* the lungs; the *fixed Stars* and "the *mansions of the Planets* the veins "and nerves. The *Air* his breath, the "*Water* his sweat; the *Rain* his tears, "and *organised bodies* the worms in "his belly".

Now Mr. Editor, as, with honest *Fluellen*, I would not desire "better Sympathies," insert this in your next and oblige,

Yours,
WAH! WAH!

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 25th AUGUST, 1819.

The debate on the Catholic question, on the 3d of May, though the speakers were but few, appears to have excited all the interest it so peculiarly demands. The influx of strangers was so great, that the avenues to the House were completely blocked up before noon.

Mr. Grattan was followed by Mr. Croker in favour of the motion, and opposed by Mr. Leslie Forster, in a very long Speech. Lord Normandy spoke very ably in support of it, and was repeatedly cheered. The small majority by which it was lost will, no doubt, induce a more vigorous effort in the next Session, which will ultimately, we hope, attain its object, and attach more closely to us, this "Gem of the Ocean," the "Emerald Isle."

During the last week the Rain has fell in torrents, and the earth in every place appears to be completely saturated. The weather has been very tempestuous, though no damage has been done to the Shipping in the harbour.

The Journals from the other Presidencies teem, like our own, chiefly with European extracts, and are in fact the counterparts of our own columns.

We understand that Mr. Stokoe, the Surgeon of the Conqueror, who had been sent home from St. Helena; has after undergoing an examination, by the board of Admiralty, been ordered to rejoin his Ship.

The arrivals of the last week, have brought us nothing new, nor can we calculate, though many Ships are expected, on any thing new from England, for a month to come.

The following is a specimen at once of American *eloquence*, and of the species of argument which is used in Congress to screen the murderer of our countrymen. It is the peroration of a speech of *seven* columns delivered by Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts:—

"I confess, Sir, that I am excited, and my sensibility is awakened. My imagination transports me into some distant wilderness, some sequestered spot. A female form stands before me, and seems to say, "once I enjoyed the conveniences and pleasures of life. Excluded, in some measure, from the enjoyment and allurements of the world, I was happy in the society of my husband, and the embraces of my children. The bounty of Providence was poured in, in copious effusion; the sun of prosperity had risen, was shedding its beams upon us, and hastening to its meridian. But it was at once obscured by a cloud. Some foreign incendiary, prompted by avarice, or revenge, excited the savage, and provoked him to vengeance. The midnight yell was heard—our habitation was assailed—the doors were forced—the horrors of despair thickened around us. My husband met and fell under the fatal stroke; my children clung to my neck, and fastened on my bosom; they were torn from my embrace, & mangled and murdered in my presence! I was doomed to a more lingering fate—to endure the torch and faggot, and wait the tardy approach of the fatal messenger, in most excruciating torment. Our spirits have taken their flight—our mangled bodies are cast out a prey to the vultures and wolves of the desert—our bones are scattered and bleaching on the mountains. Go, tell the advocates of false humanity—go, tell your countrymen, who revel and wanton in the luxuries of freedom, that there is an avenging God; that justice and mercy demand a prompt and severe retribution; that duty and policy demand that you should punish, with instant death, every foreign instigater of Indian barbarity, whoever he may be, and wherever he may be found. Then will your country become the protector of the unfortunate, and the defenders of the defenceless. Then will you have tranquillity on your borders—prosperity in your dwelling. Then will your peace be indeed as a river, and your righteousness as the waves of the sea." There is a pause—and I seem to hear the responsive *Amen* descending from the throne of *infinite mercy*."

This is, indeed, an orator! It is very curious, however, that he commenced his speech with saying that he had some claim to be entitled a man of "common sense!!"

We had purposed inserting some reflections from a Bengal paper, suggested by the receipt of an Address to the Marine Registry Office, at Calcutta, from a respectable body of Owners, and Captains of Vessels, belonging to that Port. We prefer, however, only giving the address itself, which, though of no very new date, yet is still, we are sorry to say, even more applicable than at the time it was written. It refers to the high wages paid to the Crews of Ships, in the country trade, particularly to the Sookanies, Gunners, and Carpenters, at a time when Commercial speculations, afford no adequate return, we could say a great deal on this subject, but shall content ourselves, with giving the rate of wages out of Bombay, antecedent to the year 1796.

	Rupees
Gunners,	30
—— Mates,	20
Carpenters,	30
—— Mates,	20
Sookanies,	15
Serang,	20
Tindals,	10 & 12
Lascar,	7

To R. B. LLOYD, Esq.
Secretary to the Committee of the Marine Registry Office, &c. &c.

SIR,

We, the Undersigned, connected intimately with the shipping interests of this port, and depending on their prosperity for our success in life, have to request that you will have the goodness to submit for the consideration of the Committee of the Marine Registry Office the following observations respecting the pay of native petty officers and seamen, during the present very dull state of the country trade.

In the account of a country ship's expences, the sum appropriated to the payment of gunners, sookannies, and lascars, has always formed a very considerable item; yet in prosperous times, when commerce was brisk, and abundance of freight to be procured at rates comparatively handsome, the magnitude of this expence was never regarded by the owner, as it could well be spared from the profits of the voyage. Now, however, the case is widely different, many ships are laid up, from their inability of procuring freight, and, where freights are procurable it is generally on such terms as to prevent the owners from calculating much on profits from the voyage, while loss is almost certain, if adverse circumstances should happen to prolong it beyond the estimated time.

In this state of things, necessity has led to the reduction of pay allotted to commanders and officers, and we can safely leave it to the judgement of the Committee to determine whether the same necessity does not also suggest a reduction of the pay now given to petty officers and lascars. In both cases it is painful to think of adopting such a measure; but the plain question is, Whether the country trade, depressed as it now is, is to sink under the burden of its present charges, or to have these charges lessened so as to favor the return of prosperity?

Gunners and carpenters have perhaps rates of pay more disproportioned than any other classes to the duties they have to perform. The former have nothing to find, have little or no responsibility and less manual labour than any other on board; the carpenters have indeed a few tools to find, of which they make little use, (fortunately, perhaps as they are seldom competent to the task) althoug their pay is nearly double that of an European carpenter, who keeps his watch and his an efficient hand aloft, when occasion requires it.

It is almost needless to mention the advantage that is given over country ships to vessels of every other description by the present scale of wages. Since the return of peace to Europe, the wages of seamen, all over the world, except in the country trade of India, have been reduced more than one-half. The free trader sails therefore at an easy rate, compared with the country ship, having only to carry five men and one boy for every hundred tons; a man's wages being thirty-five shillings per month, and boys fifteen or twenty shillings; whereas the country ship has to carry twelve men for every hundred tons, at the present rate of wages.

We propose not to state the degree of reduction that we should judge expedient, leaving that more properly to the determination of the Committee. We beg, however, to urge their attention to the subject, as one of serious importance. The general loss at present experienced on shipping may be borne by owners, who are otherwise flourishing in their circumstances; but what must be the prospect of the less opulent owner, whose whole dependence is on the scanty and hard-earned capital that he finds wasting away under the pressure of accumulated charges, while his receipts are both lessened and precarious. He may perhaps venture to look forward to better days, but it is his duty in the meantime to aim at every species of economy, as long as he can contrive to follow his industrious pursuit, in order to save himself from utter ruin, and the community in general from participating in his loss.

We are, Sir, your very obedient servants,
(Signed)

W. Black.	R. Allen.	J. Pearson.
W. Hammon.	G. Brown.	C. A. Harris.
F. Hamilton.	M. O'Brien.	D. Inverarity.
F. Balston.	W. A. Raper.	J. Edwards.
J. Kilpatrick.	J. Bean.	H. Elliott.
R. Dennison.	P. Falconer.	C. Goldsbury.
J. Neish.	W. Skitter.	J. B. Brown.

(A true Copy,) GEO. ROWLAND.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICL and NAVAL REPORT.

On the 24th of May last, in lat. 39 41 S. long. 97 96 F. the Bengal spoke the ship Neptune of Calcutta, from Liverpool.

On the 1st July in late. 4 11 S. Long. 83 25 30 F. she spoke the John Taylor, of Liverpool last from Bombay.

The Ship Bombay Castle from Liverpool, to Bombay, spoke the Ship Brixton from Calcutta, bound to the Cape, all well on the 28th July, in Lat. 23. 54. S. Long. 55. 08. E.

The H. C. Ship Marquis of Hastings, anchored in the Harbour on Saturday, from the Downs the 4th of May.

Accident.—The Weather has been tempestuous for these some days, and we are sorry to have to communicate, a very distressing accident, that occured on Monday afternoon to the Bunder Boat, attached to the Helen, Capt. Seton, who was working out of the Harbour, on the afternoon of that day; the Ship had attained a sufficient offing, and the Pilot was preparing to quit her, when the Boat which was towing to Windward was upset, by the stroke of a Sea. The moment this was observed every effort was rendered to save the crew; the Gig was lowered down, and the Chief Mate was sent to their assistance, but only succeeded in saving one man, another hung on by the Ship and was saved and a third we are happy to say has since turned up; but shocking to relate, the remaining eight met a watery grave.

The Helen returned to the Harbour, in consequence, and with the other Ships remain at the Middle Ground: as it blew hard the whole of yesterday.

The Loyalty (from the House of Ritchie, Stewart, & Co.) will sail for Liverpool on Thursday next; this will be the only opportunity that will offer for some time, for the conveyance of letters to Europe.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—August 18th. Ship, Volunteer, Thos. Waterman, from Bussorah, Bushire and Muscat.

Do. do. Arab Ship Mellukelbhur, Naqudah Mahoed Arratoon, from Judda 23d July, Mocha 7th Augt. 1819.

Do. 19th, Ship Bombay Castle, Charles Hutchinson, from Liverpool the 6th April 1819.

Do 20th, Ship Eliza, B. S. Woodhead, from Bussorah the 7th July, touched at Muscat.

Do. 21st, H. C. Chartered Ship Marquis of Hastings, Charles Arkcoll, from England 4th May.

PASSENGERS.

Per Volunteer.—Mr. Michael Armeni—Mr. Zarah do. Mr. Paul, do.

Per Bombay Castle.—James Hutchinson, Esq. Surgeon.

Per Marquis of Hastings.—Lieut. G. Harper, W. Wm. Willie, Cadet, 45 Troops, Women and Children.

DEPARTURES.—None.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Loyalty, Hearn, for England.
Ship Francis Warden, Sowdy, for Bussorah.
Ketch Mira, Whiteside, for Mauritius.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. CRUIZERS.
Sylph, Thetis, Benares, Antelope.

H. C. SHIPS.
Bombay, Herefordshire. Chartered Ships York. and Marquis of Hastings.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.
Asia Felix, Glenelg, Angelica, Carron, Minerva Grab, Mira Ketch, Cornwall, Francis Warden, Samarang, Bombay Castle.

BENGAL.
Robarts, Jessy, Eliza.

FREE TRADERS.
Jemima, Orpheus, Westmoreland, Loyalty, Kingsmill, Prince Regent, Thames, Bombay Merchant, Albinia, Ann.

ARABS.
Faz Rubanee, Seton Grab, Ahmedy, Kader Bux, Muleket Bhur.

CEYLON.
Minerva, Ariel brig.

MIDDLE GROUND.
The Helen, Governor Petrie, and Volunteer.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

JULY 18th.—Ship City of Edinburgh, W. Wiseman from Gibraltar 8th March.

Do. 19th, Ship Neptune, Robt. Law, from Liverpool 27th February.

Do. do. Ship Georgiana, J. Rogers, from Coringa 9th July.

Do. do. Brig St. Antonio, R. Turnbull, from Judda 19th May and Madras 11th July.

Do. do. Ship Alexander, R. Rogers, from the Persian Gulph [illegible] and Madras.

Do. do. French Ship Sereux, M. Darbo, from Bourdeaux, and last from Pondicherry.

Do. do. Ship Laura, G. Barnsley, from the Red Sea 18th June.

Do. do. Globe, Bligh, from Java 21th June.

Do. do. Ship Resource, R. L. Laws, from the Mauritus [22d June

Do. do. Ship [illegible] T. Brown, from Singapore 23d June.

Do. do. Marchi[illegible]sley. J. T. Rich[illegible] from Sincapore 22[illegible]

Do. do. Ship La[illegible]ton, W[illegible]organ, from [illegible] 23d December, Cork, Ceylon and Madras 17th July.

Do. do. Ship Glorious, J. Patterson, from Bombay 29th June, and Madras 16th July.

Do. do. American Ship Sachem, Henry Bancroft from Penang 7th July.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Do. do. Brig Fair Trial C. F. Davis, from Madras 3d July, and Juggernauthporam 15th July.

Off Calcutta.

June 18th.—The Bengal and Udny.

Do. 2d The Alexander, City of Edinburgh, Laura, Globe, brig St. Antonio, and French Ship Sereux.

Do. The Layton, Resource, Georgiana and American Ship Sachen.

Do. The Glorious, and Brig Fair Trial.

PASSENGERS.

Per Brig St. Antonio, from Madras.—Mr. Michael Duff, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Clark Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Mufry, Cadets, Long, free mariner.

Per Ship Georgiana, from Coringa.—Mr. Fisher, merchant.

Per Alexander, from Bussorah.—Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Darapiet, and two children.

From Bombay.—Mr. H. Boet, free mariner, Mr. Sarkies,

Per James Scott, from Penang.—Mrs. Bunbury and four children, Mrs. Dorling and child, Capt. J. Smith, Lieut. Bunbury, Lieut. Campbell, 1st Batt. 20th Regt. N. I. Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Henderson, Surgeon, 327 Sepoys and followers.

Per Ship Resource, from the Mauritius.—E. A. Mamgault, Esq.

Per Cornwallis.—Captain Manley, Capt. Scardon.

Per Marchioness of Wellesley.—Mr. Surgeon Smith, Lieut. Coates.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

In a day or two.

The Ship Calcutta, J. R. Strogan, for Liverpool, via the Cape of Good Hope.

The Isabella, J. Wales, for London.

Departures from Calcutta.

NONE.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

From Diamond Harbour, in 2 or 3 days.

The Theodosia, ——, for Gibraltar and Liverpool.

From the New Anchorage, in 4 or 5 days.

The Lady Flora, Francis Balston, for the Mauritius and the Cape.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS,

ON THE 24TH INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour

Remain.—The H. C. Ship Streatham, the Theodosia, and the Cambridge, Toussaint, fitting out for China.

Coming to Town.—The Cornwallis, Marchioness of Wellesley, and the James Scott.

New Anchorage.

Remain.—The H. C. Ships Waterloo and Asia, also the Lady Flora.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 29, Ship Edward Strettell, W. Balston, from Mauritius 1st July,

Ditto, August 2d, Schooner Swallow, R. Rudland from Batanookale 28th July.

DEPARTURES.—July 28, Ship Bristol, Backham, for Calcutta.

Ditto, 31, Ship Heroine, J. L. Garrick, for London.

Ditto, August 3, H. C. S. Minerva, J. Mills, for Calcutta.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.—On the 4th of June, on board the Oracabessa on her voyage to the Mauritius, in the 21st year of her age, Caroline, the second daughter of Thomas Norris Esquire of this presidency.

The best praise of Woman is the affection of those friends who form the domestic circle in which she lives; and surely never was domestic life more cheered and adorned, than by the virtues, the graces, the accomplishments of this excellent young woman.

Of manners the most gentle, of sentiments the most exalted, of an understanding intuitively clear, the elegance which she unconsciously displayed in every word and action, appeared in her, rather the spontaneous production of nature than the result of a finished education. While the artless dignity of her soul, softened by the sweetness, and animated by the gaiety of her temper, gave a charm to her presence, even in the commonest occurences of life, and spread a uniform sunshine round the circle she adorned. Her piety was pure and unaffected, founded on the great truths of revelation, and so diffusing itself over all her virtues, that they might have been all said to spring from the same sacred principle.

Such was the early combination of virtues, and talents, and graces, that the suns of April saw in all the bloom of health, and youth, and beauty. She was seized about that period with a cough, which was succeeded by some febrile symptoms, under which she gradually sunk, till the members of the faculty pronounced a voyage to sea absolutely necessary, as a [illegible].

She embarked on board the Oracabessa on the 16th of May, accompanied by her mother and elder sister, and on the 4th of June following, her pure [illegible] ascended into heaven.

Her remains, beautiful even in death, were carried to the Mauritius, and there interred with the ceremonies of the church of England.

Farewell, blessed spirit! After life's fitful fever thou sleep'st well. Thou hast left us the consolation that thou wert all goodness, all gentleness, all purity, all truth: and revelation has taught us that of such is the kingdom of heaven. Sweet and soothing is the remembrance of thy virtues, and when poor human nature, humbled to the dust, drops the tear of bitterness to think thy grace and beauty should be consigned to so early a tomb; the remembrance of thy virtues softens the bitterness of the tear, and leads us from the contemplation of this perishable world, to the world of glory where the righteous are enthroned.

[redacted]

At Poonah, on the 16 Inst, Alexander Son of Andrew Gibson, Esqr. M. D. of this Establishment, aged four Months.

On Wednesday the 17th instant at the house of her brother the Revd. Mr. Payne, Miss Hibart, aged 19 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 18th instant, at the Cathedral by the Revd. Joseph Parson, Mr. Julian Lavandier, to Miss Charlotte Swift,

On the 21st instant, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Mr. John [illegible]pbell Burton, to Miss Elizabeth, Caroline [illegible]

On the 28th instant, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. J. Parson, Mr. [illegible]Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon in the H. C. Service, to Miss Jane Middleton.

Same day, Mr. William MacLeod, to Miss Charlotte Hudson.

On the 30th instant, Mr. Toulmin, to Miss Armstrong.

At Moorshedabad on the 17th instant, Francis Fuller, Esq. Captain of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, to Miss Finch.

BIRTHS.—On the 20th instant, Mr. J. S. Jebb. of a Son.

On the 17th of last month, at Cawnpore, the wife of Captain Hare, of H. M.'s 21st Light Dragoons, of a Daughter.

At Chittagong on the 2d. instant, the Lady of Charles Mackenzie, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Chunar, on the 12th instant, the Lady of G. Playfair, Esq. Garrison Surgeon, of a Daughter.

At Futtyghur, on the 8th instant, at the house of Deputy Assistant Commissary Brannon, Mrs. Anne Thorpe, wife of Conductor Thorpe, of the Ordnance Commissariat, of a Son.

At Bangalore, the Lady of Captain S. S. Gummer, 23d. N. I. of a Son.

At Secundrabad, the Lady of Captain Tolfrey, 1st N. I. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Saugor, on the 25th June, Brevet Captain J. A. Holmes, of the 13th N. I.

At Futtyghur, on the 1st instant, Col. Cuppage.

At the same place, on Wednesday the 16th June, Miss Mary Anne Davies, aged 8 years, 5 months and 19 days, a promising child.

At Hoseinabad, on the 30th April, of the Cholera, Captain John Jones, of the 7th Light Cavalry.

At Dinapore, on the 10th instant, Miss Emma Adair.

Drowned on the 15th of January last, in attempting to land from his Ship at Mocha, when a very high surf prevailed. Captain Francis Philip Dennis, commander of the Ship Laura, aged 26 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 2d instant, at St. George's Church, Madras by the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Rev. W. Roy, Chaplain of Masulepatam, to Anne Catherine, eldest daughter of Evelyn J. Gascoigne, Esq. Deputy Master Attendant

Births.—At Chingleput, on the 31st July, the Lady of Bt. Captain James Taylor, 20th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

On Friday, the 23d ultimo, Mrs. Simpson, relict of the late William Simpson Esq. of a Daughter.

At Tellichery, on the 25th ult. the Lady of T. H. Baber, Esq. Judge of the Provincial Court in the Western Division of a Son.

On the 31st of July, the Lady of J. D. White, Esq. Acting Member of the Medical Board, of a Daughter.

At Cuddalore, on the 23d July, Mrs. Cockburn of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Banglore, on the 23d of July, Christiana Louisa youngest daughter of Major Taylor, aged 12 months and two days.

At Arcot, on the 24th ultimo, at the house of Captain Outlaw, Commanding Cavalry Depot—The Infant Son of Major Blanckley, of His Majesty's 13th Regiment of Dragoons.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Saturday, July 24th, 1819.

BUY.		SELL.
1 0	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation, *(discount.)*	1 4

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
JULY 2, 1819.

Mr. W. J. TURQUAND, Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.

Mr. W. WELLEN, Assistant to the Magistrate of Jessore.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
JULY 16, 1819.

Mr. L. KENNEDY, 1st Deputy Opium Agent in Behar.

We are obliged to a friend for the following extract of a letter written from Pedier Roads, by a passenger on board one of the transports.

PEDIER ROADS, JUNE 2ND.

"You will hear by the *James Scott*, which returns to Pinang, of the abominable Weather that has forced us all back into this place. We hope to be able to try our luck again in a day or two, and are in the mean time very busy collecting such supplies for the sepoys as this miserable place affords.

"Our touching here may prove of some public use, as it will give us an opportunity of taking to Calcutta the latest and most authentic intelligence respecting the state of this country, and of the affairs of its Sultan, Jowhar Allum. Colonel O'Halloran, whose ideas of a Sultan were of course all founded on Nabobs of Lucknow and other great Princes of India, landed here in state shortly after our arrival; his surprize and embarrassment were rather amusing when he saw a poor creature, surrounded only by a set of half saved Chooliahs, sitting in a wretched common Attap House The King, however, behaved with much civility, and talked a great deal about his future plans and operations. He said (which I can scarcely credit) that the late commissioners had promised by their treaty to send him immediately from Pinang a lac of rupees, and a large supply of military stores; and that his prime minister had gone to receive them. He applied to the officers of the 20th regiment for a book on drill, saying that he was going to raise a corps of 600 men, and that the moment his military stores arrived, he intended to march, with his great guns in front, all along the sandy beach from Pedier to his good city of Acheen; I dare say he will never be able to execute one half of his present intentions, for he does not appear to have one respectable native near him, and seems to possess a considerable portion of that kind of good nature which generally goes by a harder name. I make no doubt, if his story about the money and military stores be true, the former will soon be squandered away, and the latter share the same fate with the handsome service of porcelain which Lord Minto sent him some years ago, but the greater part of which was shortly after hawked about Pinang for sale.

Great alarm seems to have been excited at Penang, by reports of the *cholera morbus* having made its appearance there. In order to quiet the apprehensions of the settlement, the Governor had ordered the Superintending Surgeon and Assistant Surgeons, employed at Fort Cornwallis, to make a strict investigation on the subject, and also to inspect the crew and passengers on board the native brig *Salaamut'* which had arrived on the 14th June from Malacca. Their report certified that no disease was to be found on board of that vessel; that the rumours regarding the *cholera morbus* were wholly unfounded, and that the bowel complaints which had fallen under their notice, had not been attended with any symptons that could justify either suspicion or alarm.

[*The Bengal Hurkaru July 22.*

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

In a Letter from Penang, dated the 18th of June, we observe that a small vessel had arrived at that place on the preceeding day from Sincapore. She brought accounts of the Indiana, Cornwallis, Mary Anne, and Marchioness of Wellesley, being at Sincapore, where every person was engaged in landing and mounting the heavy ordnance, sent from Penang, for its garrison, consisting of three 24-pounders, and twelve 18-pounders, with abundance of ammunition and warlike stores. After this duty had been performed, the ships named were expected to return to Penang with the remainder of the 1st Battalion of the 20th, that had been at Bencoolen.

Accounts from this quarter state also that the ship Race Horse, of Calcutta, had been attacked near Rhio by Malay Pirates, but had succeeded in beating them off and arrived safe at Batavia.

MANETHO AND MEMNON.

(With reference to a Letter under the signature of the former in the Calcutta Journal of the 27th of June, on the subject of the Desateer, and another under signature of the latter in the Government Gazetee of the 1st of July.)

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR

To be noticed by any of the writers, whose compositions are admitted into the Government Gazette, is an honour to which I am so little accustomed, that I scarcely know in what manner to offer my respects to my countryman, MEMNON, whose Letter adorns the highly interesting columns of a late number of that valuable Paper. I accept with pleasure the tribute which, with, such sincerity, he pays to my "talents and ingenuity, and shall endeavour still farther to advance in his esteem by proving, before I finish, the extent to which his writings enable me to return the flattering compliment.

The perspicacity of MEMNON is indisputable; yet, probable owing to a late attack of *Egyptian opthalmia*, his vision appears some what defective; for he stumbles at the outset, and intimates that I have an intention to support the authenticity, i. e. antiquity, of the *Desateer*, an inference rather unaccountably drawn from a Letter which unequivocally declares the opinion of the writer to be, that he does not reckon its *antiquity* of higher date than *five* or *six* centuries from the present period. MEMNON, however, not withstanding the laboured critique published in the Government Gazette, still deems this matter undetermined, and I therefore wave all further consideration of its merits for the present, and proceed to the subject more immediately in view, by offering a few remarks upon his supereminently witty and satisfactory communication.

It seems I am in error respecting the signification of the word *Gayatri*, which according to the sweeping and infallible authority of this profound scholar, consists of *Gaya*, "a chaunter or reciter" and *Tri*, "servatrix or protectress." If this be the fact, it will devolve upon Memnon, to satisfy us in regard to the reason of Sir William Jones, whose intimate acquaintance with common Sanscrit cannot be questioned, having discovered in this compound a meaning equivalent to "the mother of the Vedas;" and which is also the meaning attached to the expression by the Hindoos both of the upper and lower provinces.

In the simplicity of my ignorance, I believed the word to be a *mystical*, but *modern*, appellation, formed of the common vocable *Gaya* "a cow," and *Ottar* "essence, or concentrated fragrance;" and therefore metaphorically and enigmatically applied to the ethereal essence or spirit, supposed to vivify the earth, symbolised by the mythological cow, who in the ideas of these ignorant idolaters is esteemed the mother of all created objects whatsoever.

This luminous discovery is not the only excellence we are called upon to admire in the researches of Memnon; and we ought more especially to applaud his novel invention in grammar, by means of which, comprehending a rule hereafter to be denominated *Hermaphrodite*, he contrives to unite a word in the *masculine*, with strict grammatical correctness, to another in the *feminine* gender. By this admirable contrivance he astounds the illiterate, and manages to afford a perspicuous compound appellative, replete with the meaning which is discoverable in the elegant and significant phrase "*a chaunter-protrectess.*" His derivation of *atri* from *atrix*, or *a trice*, is scarcely less ingenious, and I shall humbly attempt following the hint so far, as to look for the signification of *Gaya Bhoodh*, the name of the celebrated place of worship in the province of *Behar*, in the *whistle* of a *bag pipe*; and *Boodh*, as the remark is *pointed*, in *bod* the first syllable of *bodkin*; while *tri* being spelled *tree*, readily presents itself in the latin *arbor*.

Ingenious, and conclusive, as such reasoning and speculations are, it becomes unfortunately necessary to bring MEMNON acquainted with a trifling circumstance to which he seems to have directed no part of his attention, while it is essentially connected with the establishment of the argument. The question is not exactly limited to a determination of the meaning of the word *Gayatri*, or the innumerable pans into which the syllables composing the appellation may be tortured, and the quibbling senses in which their signification may be received; but whether this text of the *Vedas*, as given by Sir William Jones be, as stated in my former Letters, a translation, or plagiarism, of a sentence in the *Koran*.

This question Memnon has, with some dexterity, contrived under a shew of learning to evade, something like a skuttle fish, who first pours forth a volley of *ink* and then manages to escape in the obscurity. It may be urged that this argument is a wide deviation from the original subject, *the authenticity of the Desateer*, yet its solution may serve to afford the Public a few data, by which they may correctly hereafter estimate the pretensions of those writers, in Calcutta, who boldy vault into the throne of literary supremacy, and doom, with an irrevocable *fiat*, to the gulphs of critical *Tartarus*, every unfortunate wight, Author or Editor, whose miserable fate it is to be summoned to the bar of their unappealable decision.

Your obidient servant,
July 9, 1819. MANETHO.

Madras.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. H. R. Oakes, Commercial Resident in the Ceded Districts.

AUGUST 5.

The Funeral of the late *Nabob of the Carnatic* took place yesterday at Noon.—The ceremony was conducted with appropriate Military Honors.—The Flag at the Fort was hoisted half-mast high the whole day.—Minute Guns, the number corresponding to the Age of *His Highness*, were fired from the Saluting Battery, when the Procession began to move.

The Corpse was carried from the Palace of Shady Mahl to the principal Mosque in Triplicane, through a street formed by the Body Guard of *The Right Honorable* the Governor; the very short distance between the Palace and the place of interment not admitting the formation of greater number of Troops.

The late NABOB was raised to the Musnud on the 31st July 1801 and during the whole period of his holding that elevated situation, the conduct of *His Highness* was distinguished by the most loyal attachment to the Honoroble the Company.

The loss of this benevolent Prince is deeply lamented by the Government, by the Members of His illustrious Family, and His numerous dependents. 4th August, 1819.

The Ships *Maister*, *Molsworth* and *Dice*, with the greater part of the 45th Regiment on board, have reached Point de Galle—the *Layton* with the head quarters of the Regiment, had proceeded to Trincomalie.

We received the following particulars of a very distressing accident, from a Correspondent at Masulipatam, whose communication is dated the 23d of last month.

"A boat belonging to the Ship Palmers, in working on shore on the 21st instant, against a strong westerly wind, was upset about three miles to the southward of the bar, by which distressing accident. Mr. Herring the chief officer of the ship, was unfortunately drowned. The accident being observed by the look-out lascar at the Flag Staff, the Master Attendant's boat was immediately dispatched, and providentially succeded in saving the boats crew, consisting of six lascars who were driving fast out to sea on the boat's bottom, and nearly exhausted, from a watery grave, after they had been half an hour in the water, exposed to a heavy swell.—The, premature fate of this excellent young man, is deeply lamented by those, who best knew his value."

AUGUST 5.

The Honorable Company's Ship *Carnatic*, Captain Blanshard, anchored in the Roads this afternoon, from England, having left the Downs the 22d of April.

PASSENGERS.

For Madras; Miss Marian Chambers Miss Caroline Mat. Keating, Miss Caroline Colebrook; Captain Wrey H. M. 30th Regt. Capt. Yates, 13th Regt. N. I.; Mr. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. Winter, Mills, John W. Roworth, E. J. Dusantoye, Godfrey W. Whiller, and E. Dyer, Cadets,—Mr. C. Parley.

For Bengal Hon. Mrs. Ramsay and Child! Miss Eliza Ann Lawrence, Miss Mary Turnsey Lawrence, Miss Charlotte Udney Fraser, Miss Harriet, Williams, Miss Maria Boileau, Miss E. F. Fombelle, Miss F. Ricketts, Miss C. Marley; Captain E. Day, 25th Regiment N. I. Captain G. L. Brown, 2d Asst. to M. A. Calcutta; Messrs J. Armstrong, R. Wells, and H. P. Russell, Writers; Mr. James Stuart, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. T. C. Smith, W. Whitaker, W. Bucket and C. Farmer, Cadets.

Captain Smith; Messrs. Draw, Monk, Rook, Young, and Humphrys, Cadets.

AUGUST 6.

The Honorable Company's Ship *Thomas Greenville*, Captain Manning, arrived this morning.

Mrs, Young, Mrs. Meyer; Mrs. Lacey, Mrs. Lock and Son; Two Misses Williams, Miss Marshall, Miss Leddington; Mrs. Coop

per and 2 children; Captain Best, Captain Young, 89th Regt. Lieut. Lynch, 14th Regt. Lieut. Macdowall 30th Regt. Lieut. Meyer, Lieut. R. Simpson, and F. E. Manning, Daving, Cadets, Mr. Lacey, Mr. Deane, Mr. Hickman, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. Macdonell, Ously, Payne, White, Mr. J. A. Jute, Mrs. Dormer, John Cooper, 13th Light Dragoons; 99 Recruits, 6 Woman and 2 Children, H. C. Service Fort William; 2 Charter Party Passengers for Fort William.

It does not appear that this Ship has brought any Intelligence of particular importance.

On the 19th May in N. Lat. 15° 50' W. Long. 25° 42' the *Carnatic* spoke the H. C. Ships *Matilda* and *Coromandel*, for China.

And on the 19th July, H. C. Ship *Lord Castlereagh* for China, all well, in S. Lat. 37° 20' E. Long 58°, she had spoken H. M. Ship *Magicienne* from St. Helena for England.

English Extracts.

LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1819.

The *Paris* journals of Thursday seem to countenance a belief, that the King of France will be crowned in the month of November.

The Chamber of Peers has appointed a Preparatory Commission, to examine the *projet de loi* relating to the liberty of the press. The proposition was then discussed for substituting some other punishment in the place of exile: the Committee charged with reporting on the question had recommended an address to the King, for a law to enforce the execution of the sentence of banishment, as it stands at present: this amendment was partially canvassed, when the Chamber adjourned. In the Deputies the debate on the press was resumed. The 20th article having originally enacted that "no individual shall be allowed to prove "the truth of defamatory allegations, *except* in cases "of imputation against public authorities, "exclusively relating to their functions," &c. (*vide* our Foreign Extract), the Commission proposed to add the words "or against all persons having officiated "in a public capacity." Several amendments were heaped by different members on the top of this, suggested by the Commission, and debated successively in the course of Tuesday and Wednesday. On the latter day they were all rejected except that which the Committee had proposed; the Chamber then, amidst considerable agitation, a second time adjourned the subject. It was an interesting circumstance, and (with submission to placemen in France and elsewhere) one which does not always occur, that M. de Serre, Keeper of the Seals, got up on this occasion, and warmly espoused the cause of common sense and public liberty; contending with much earnestness, that truth ought to be allowed to be publicly spoken and *proved in courts of justice* on trials for the defamation of public functionaries. Such doctrines, we are somewhat apprehensive, would find few admirers in the Court of King's Bench, or amongst the members of a certain other bench in this country. So far as it is given to homebred Englismen to collect the meaning of those oracular responses delivered from the sanctuary of our native law of libel, we understand the principle to be, that as the truth of the statements contained in any work would be no justification of the imprudent author, provided those statements were of a description calculated to render the official subjects of them contemptible, ridiculous, or odious, so, *pari ratione*, it is not allowable to go into evidence by which the truth might be established—thus announcing, that by the law of England, although crimes may be committed, they may not be talked of with impunity; as was the case with that great moralist Mr. FAG, it hurts our consciences "to" be found out." We know not where the French Keeper of the Seals could find nerves for the utterance of so "illegal" a proposition as that truth ought not to be received in proof against public men, for with it must be necessarily coupled another proposition still more heterodox and heinous, viz. that it is more discreditable to any Ministry to be really composed of unworthy members than to have them taxed with their unworthiness. When ACRES, of fighting memory, talked about his unwillingness to disgrace his ancestors—"Under favour," says honest David, "the best way of not "disgracing your ancestors, is to keep yourself out of their company." So M. Serre appears to think, that the best way of not disgracing an administration is to keep the rogues and fools from forming a part of it—by the fear of an exposure which no law will enable them to escape or to resist, much less to punish.

A *Flanders* mail brings further proceedings, which are long and curious, in the trial of the conspirators for seizing the Emperor Alexander. The trial was adjourned to a further sitting.

Sir MATTHEW TIERNEY was in London, yesterday, the Prince Regent being so much better.

The Duchess of York arrived at Windsor Castle on Monday, on a visit to the Duke, who still continues confined there, although, we are happy to say, his Royal Highness was much better.

Yesterday afternoon, his Excellency the Persian Ambassador, accompanied by Sir Gore Ousley, and Mr. Willock his Secretary, mounted on three Persian horses, took a ride through Hyde Park. His Excellency rode a beautiful grey horse, with a Persian bridle and saddle, and was dressed in his national costume, in rich crimison satin, and a fine large sash of the same colour, with a highly-finished dirk, with a large diamond in the centre of the hilt. Sir Gore Ousley, and Mr. Morier, the Interpreter, dined with his Excellency.

As amusing as well as a highly constitutional application to the Judges is to be made in the course of two or three days. On the well-known principle of British law, that the moment a slave, whether black or white, sets foot on English land, he becomes free, and can neither be immured, nor kept in the degraded state by any lordly master, we hear that a Solicitor of eminence is to apply for a Habeas Corpus to bring up the person of the fair Circassian Slave in the suite of the Persian Ambassador, to learn from her own lips, whether she consents to the close confinement in which she is kept, or would prefer the liberty that is the birth-right of all? Curiosity, at least, will be on the alert upon this occasion. Ambassadors have extraordinary privileges. They may avoid, for their domestic comfort, the taxes of Customs and Excise on the articles of splendour that they may chuse to introduce, and they may protect their household from all arrest for debt, but they cannot keep a human being in *slavery*.

ASSASSINATION OF KOTZEBUE, THE DRAMATIST.

"On the 18th of March last, the students of Erlangen assembled in a house of recreation, situated without the town, and deliberated, with closed doors, upon the fate to which they should subject M. de Kotzebue for having attacked the licentiousness which existed in the Universities, and the novel doctrines, which, since the events of Wartbourg and Gottingen, have made so much progress amongst the youths of Germany. At this secret meeting, the death of the writer whose remarks they so much dreaded, was conspired; the students who pronounced the horrid sentence then cast dice for one who should be charged to execute it. Chance, at first, designated five; who threw between themselves until the lot fell upon one,—it was the young Sandt, son of a judicial Councillor, born at Wundtziegel, in Saxony, on the borders of Lower Bohemia, who found himself charged with the *materiel* of the crime. Sandt set off post from Erlangen on the 21st of March, and arrived at Manheim on the 23d, at seven o'clock in the morning; he took a bath, breakfasted at the *table d'hote*, visited the magnificient church, the castle, and the promenades. At 4 o'clock he called upon M. de Kotzebue, who was dressing himself to receive company. The valet-de-chambre told him that his master could not be seen. 'Inform him (said Sandt) that a Depnty from the Muses of Erlangen is come to visit him.' M. de Kotzebue begged him to wait, and gave orders to serve with coffee, &c. and sent him a pipe filled with Virginia tobacco. M. de Kotzebue, when only half dressed, caused, this pretended Deputy of the Muses to be introduced, went to meet him at the dour, received him with distinction, took from him a paper which he presented to him, and whilst he was perusing it fell pierred with a stiletto. The billet contained the following sentence: 'Sentence of death pronounced on the 18th of March, by the University of Erlangen, and carried into execution on the 23d of March by the present bearer.' Sandt having seen his victim fall, went tranquilly out of the house and scarcely was he in the street, when he stopped, and lifting up his hands to Heaven, exclaimed several times, "*Opus consummatum est?*" and plunged the poinard twice in his own breast. There was found upon him a large blue ribbon, with this device:—"*Vita et Mors.*" He was taken to the Civil Hospital, and two sentinels posted at his bed.

Frankfort, March 30.—The assassin of M. de Kotzebue died yesterday, without having made any confession, constautly persisting that he had no accomplices. There were found upon him many papers, filled with reflections on the country, humanity, and liberty; in these he styles his victim the slave of Kings, and a Russian spy*: be said, that all the partizans of M. de Kotzebue ought to perish in a similar way.

* M. Kotzebue was in the service of Russia; but the climate not agreeing with his health he had obtained leave to travel in Germany, retaining all his appointments upon condition that be transmitted reports to the Emperor Alexander, of the political state of Germany. Extracts from one of these having surreptitiously got into a newspaper, drew down upon him the hatred of his countrymen, who conceived that his principles were slavish and anti-national. This feeling catching hold of a morbid mind, appears to have impelled it to the present catastrophe.

It appears that the assasin, of M. de Kotzebue's entering, had immediately stabbed him with a poniard, which penetrated his heart; it appears also that, having been dragged to the floor by Kotzebue, he stabbed him a second time through the lungs, a wound was likewise received in his face. The ladies ran to the room opened the windows, and in loud and piercing accents called for help and a surgeon. Miss Emily Kotzebue, with the assistance of the servants, bore the body of her father to an adjoining apartment, where he expired a few minutes afterwards. The assassin rose up with a composed air, and flourishing the bloody poniard, he descended the door-steps, exclaiming "The traitor is dead! the country is saved! long live Germany!" Observing that a crowd had assembled in front of the house, he violently forced his way through them; but hearing the ladies exclaim from the open windows of the house "That is the assassin!" he returned, cast a wild look towards them, and and lifting up the poniard in one hand and a piece of paper in the other, exclaimed, "Yes, I am the murderer! It is thus that all traitors ought to perish!" On the paper was written "The death-blow of Augustus de Kotzebue, in the name of virtue!" he then knelt down amidst the assemblage, which increased every moment, and raising his hands, and eyes to Heaven, he exclaimed, in an elevated tone "God, I thank thee for having permitted me to accomplish this act!" After this he opened his bosom, plunged the poniard in his breast, and fell without any signs of life. Having received the use of his senses in the hospital to which he was conveyed, he spoke only of the assasination with a kind of ecstasy: "he is then dead," he exclaimed, "that Russian spy! It was a demon of Hell that inhabited the body of Kotzebue; it would not quit him; he gave me a terrible grin at parting."

FLANDERS MAIL.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 27.

The lists of witnesses for and against the persons accused of a conspiracy were exhausted to-day. To-morrow they will be interrogated, after which the public pleadings will take place.

APRIL 28.

The Court of Assizes continued to-day with the proceedings against the persons accused of a conspiracy to seize the person of the Emperor of Russia. The sitting of yesterday was almost entiaely taken up with the deposition of M. de Knyff, chief of the police. This morning, when the sittings were opened, he continued his deposition. Several witnesses were brought from prison and placed before the Court, to give their testimony in this affair. They then proceeded to interrogate the witnesses. The public pleadings will be given to-morrow.

APRIL 29.

This morning, at half-past 9, the Court of Assizes proceeded in the trial. M. Orts, substitute of the Attorney-General, in a speech of three hours, showed the prisoners to have been guilty of a plot, concerted between them, which was begun to be executed: 1st. by sending Piger to Bossut, to collect smugglers, who were to aid them in their project to seize the Emperor. 2d. By the letter sent to Gandry, leader of the smugglers, on whom they depended. 3d. By the itinerary of the route which they were to take, to succeed in their plot. 4th. By the correspondence of Piger with the other accused. He considered Piger as infinitely less guilty than Buchoz or Pouillot (alias Lacroix), who organized this conspiracy in the hope of deriving great advantage from it; that the delivery of the pistols to Piger, and the cane with the portrait of Napoleon Buonaparte, which was to serve as a rallying sign, as well as the conversations of Lacroix with the other conspirators, were proof of the guilt of this latter. The learned counsel violently declaimed against Buchoz, whom he painted as a perfidious agent, who had employed false-hood to consummate his crime. This instigator has not blushed to calumniate M. de Knyst, who has displayed in this affair equal zeal and prudence, and who has been far from encouraging a criminal action, as Buchoz has attempted to insinuate. Our police endeavours to prevent crimes, and does not furnish the means of consummating them, as has sometimes been done in France. After having drawn the odious picture of the intrigues set on foot by Buchoz and Lacroix, who appeared to be his agent, the substitute to the Attorney-General expressed his regret at seeing a Belgian implicated: we should have been glad to have found him innocent, said he; but every thing proves that he was one of the instruments of the leaders, and in the same rank as Piger. As for Buchoz, Lacroix, and Berth, they excuse themselves, pleading the information they give; but it is the shameful cloak with which they have covered themselves. It is terrible, said he, to have to unfold so horrible a plot; intrigue, falsehood, lies, and calumny, are the arms which they have used, not only towards each other, but towards functionaries enjoying the respect of the public. He concluded by demanding the application of the 1st article of the law of the 6th March, 1818, which maintains in force the royal decree of the 20th April, 1815. The penal code is very deficient on this subject; but this is not astonishing, he adds, under a despotic government, which had at its command, state prisons, where the victims of its tyranny were sent to expire. It is not the same under a constitutional or representative government, where the laws alone bear sway. He shows that the conspirators really designed to excite trouble in the kingdom of the Netherlands. We know not, said he, addressing the prisoners, where the fanaticism would have stopped, excited by the political intrigues of one or another power, of which you were only the agents. But you have endangered our happiness, our repose, our tranquillity: the interests of our country, and the dignity of the throne of the Netherlands, demand exemplary justice upon agitators; let foreigners who enter our territory learn to respect our laws, and let not Belgium be any more the theatre of the intrigues of the Ultras, of whatever party they may be."

Messrs. Counsellors Leroi, for Piger; Garcia de Lavega, for Berth; and Plaisant, for Dierickx, pleaded successively, and represented their clients as the dupes and victims of Buchoz and Lacroix. They asserted, that the latter had deceived at once their co-accuser, the police of Brusels, and that of France, whose agents they were; and that the whole plot tended only to serve the Ultras, by making the Emperor of Russia believe that the tranquillity of France might be disturbed, in order to induce him not to agree to the departure of the Army of Occupation. The first of these counsel even found a coincidence between this manœuvre and what happened at that the same time in Mobihan and Bretagne. The Court broke up 2 o'clock, and adjourned till half past 4 in the afternoon.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Your love of justice has emboldened me to enquire of any of your correspondents who may be enabled to give information,—

1st. When the prize-money for the American vessels, captured after the surrender of St. Eustatia, in 1781, will be distributed?

2d. Have the army-claims, as to that prize-money been decided? If not as yet, who is the judge of those claims? And when is it probable that they will be decided?

—For Time is rapidly wearing down many of the captors,—"*quos imperiosa vocat proserpina.*" Their earnest expectations have been on the stretch for a period nearly quadruple the siege of Troy town; that is, in plain English, *eight-and-thirty years.*

The sum of 20,000*l.*, part of this prize-money, has not been received at Greenwich Hospital.

The other query is,—

3d. Where then is it lodged, and what becomes of the interest?

Exeter; Feb. 20.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS IN APRIL.

NAMES.	SHIPS.
Captains.	
† Sir James A. Gordon,	Active,
Charles Farwell,	Alert,
Edw. Colman, (*acting,*)	Beaver,
J. W. Montagu,	Cadmus,
W. N. Glascock,	Carnation,
Theobald Jones,	Cherokee,
H. T. B. Collier,	Falmouth,
Job Hanmer,	Heron,
W. R. A. Pittman,	Helicon,
H. J. Leeke,	Myrmidon,
J. F. Chapman,	Nautilus,
Charles G. Randolph,	Pandora,
Hon. Charles Paget,	Prince Regent,
Wm. Hendry,	Rosario,
Wm. Popham, (*acting,*)	Sybille,
Hon. J. Gordon,	Tamar,

TRIALS FOR SEDITION.

APRIL 25.

(From the *Courier.*)

The following is an account of what passed when sentence was passed upon *Bagueley, Drummond* and *Johnston*, on Monday last.

SENTENCES.

On Monday morning the ATTORNEY GENERAL prayed the judgement of the Court on the three defendants.

CHIEF JUSTICE, to the prisoners.—You have a right to make any objection to your trial, or the indictment, previous to judgment being passed.

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH AUGUST 1819.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Bagueley.—I have an observation to make relative to the verdict as returned by the jury. If I understood them right, the verdict of guilty was returned only to the first count in the indictment.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—On the first and last counts.

Bagueley.—I am told we were acquitted on all but the first count. I have a remark or two to make on behalf of myself and my fellow prisoners. We have been immured in this gaol for seven months, owing to the excessive bail which was required; at once unjustifiable, cruel, and unconstitutional. The bail was required by your Lordship's predecessor; it was enormous, and far more than the circumtances of the case required. When Sir Charles Wolseley—

CHIEF JUSTICE.—The length of time you have already been confined, will be taken into account in the period of your future imprisonment; and this is all, I think, that you can require.

Bagueley.—My Lord, I was merely going to state the excessive nature of the bail solely for the satisfaction of my friends, but I cannot avoid at the same time adverting to the manner in which this prosecution has been conducted. Our actions were daily watched, even for years back; and all that we have done or said, or could be inferred that we did or said, for above a year preceding the first of September last, has been to-day set in array against us. I have suffered nine months' imprisonment under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; I have been lodged in five different gaols; and if I am again to be sent to the gloomy abode of this gaol, for giving utterance to a few hasty expressions, I shall consider that I have not been dealt either with justice or mercy. Not a tittle of any thing like conspiracy has been proved against any of us; and I again expect if I am sent back to my prison, I care not if it be for ever never more to see the light of day. I have been tried by a jury of my countrymen; the evidence which was brought before that jury has induced them to find me guilty; be it so. But I ask not for mercy; I only implore justice; and my conscience acquits me of any deviation from the rectitude of my intentions.

Drummond.—If I am not right in my opinion of the way in which the verdict was delivered, I implore your Lordship to set me right. The verdict was found generally; when your Lordship told the jury that I stood acquitted on the second count, the jury then seemed thrown into some confusion; but at last one of them said, "We find him guilty on the two counts." If your Lordship had not spoken to the jury, I would have staked my life on the hazard, that the jury would have acquitted us? Does your Lordship think it a proper verdict? We have already suffered more than what is adequate to our offence; and on the charge which has been laid to my account. I feel conscious of my innocence. I believed, my Lord if I had been placed in the situation of the men who have constantly watched our steps, it I would have watched their actions, or afforded money to pay people to do so, I could have fully proved that they have entered into a conspiracy against us; I could then state what would be convincing, not surmises; I could prove that there is a solicitor who endeavoured to induce a man to swear away my life! * I would ask if he is a proper person.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—I don't know who the person is to whom you allude; but if he has done as you describe, he will be liable to a prosecution at your suit before any tribunal in the kingdom. But this has nothing to do with the present question. If you thought that any of the witnesses had done you wrong, it was competent in you to have called evidence to contradict them. I really do not wish to interrupt you, but your present argument is entirely wide of the question.

Drummond.—I did [illegible], if I had brought forward such evidence, it would little avail in the mitigation of that punishment your Lordship is now about to give. But I ask the Attorney-General to call me on the said indictment, when I can have an opportunity of rebutting the evidence which [illegible] called. I could have brought [illegible] even my enemies. My witnesses, [illegible] ld not be men who had been paid by the police, nor who have received 30l. from my Lord Sidmouth, to interrupt our proceedings on behalf of the people's rights.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—You allude to the witness Livesey; but listen to what he stated: he said that, having attended several of the meetings, the police subsequently requested him, from his extreme accuracy, to visit other meetings. In doing so, he was discharging a duty which he owed to his country. You cannot say that his reward was excessive. I am sure 30l. could not be construed into an extravagant remuneration, or as operating as a bribe.

Drummond.—I have no doubt he has assisted in filling two or three green bags for the 30l. but there are many men who are willing to prostitute their principles for a paltry gain. When he went to Derby, he went to see whether any of the orators, as he called them, were there on behalf of Brandreth, and he was to have pointed them out. Will any man make me believe that he could take off a speech?

CHIEF JUSTICE.—I interrupt you unwillingly, but all this observations were made by your Counsel, Mr. Williams, and with great force too. I put the case fairly to the jury as a mere question of fact; and I am desirous you should understand that any thing you can say with a view to alleviate the sentence will be attended to by the Court.

Drummond.—I am fully sensible of the great exertions of my Counsel, and perceive I can't say any thing why sentence should no be passed according to the verdict given. I have only, therefore, to throw myself on your humanity; but I do not ask for mercy: I ask only for a sentence adequate to my crime. I scorn to ask mercy from my corrupt accusers. The meetings. I attended were legally convened, and when I was first taken into custody, I was looked up for 28 hours. But I don't even wish this to be considered; I don't wish the slightest allowance to be made, for these vile acts, not of my prosecutors, but my persecutors.

Bagueley.—I wish also that the Attorney-General would try me on the other indictment for sedition; and I wish to know whether he will try me on it.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—The Court has no control over the Attorney General.

Bagueley.—I have been completely deceived. I was given to understand that I should be tried on the separate indictment first.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—I have no doubt you will be informed by the Attorney-General, the course he will adopt as to the indictment.

Bagueley.—I hope so, in as much as I have been indicted for a conspiracy, of which there was no proof. If the Attorney-General abandons the other indictment, I wish here publicly to tell him, that it was merely heaped on the other in order to enhance the bail. I shall take it as a matter of courtesy to know his determination. [The prisoner went on at some length in the same strain.]

Johnston.—My young friends being allowed to express their sentiments, I hope I shall meet with similar indulgence: I wish the world to know the excessive and bitter hardships I have experienced, and which I am doomed to experience a little longer. I have undergone a long series of persecutions; I have been indicted for offences which can have no possible connexion with the one of which I have been found guilty by the jury; I have been confined here in this gaol for the last 7 months; I have been torn from the enjoyment of my liberty, by the imposition of an unexampled bail, against which I do here solemnly protest.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—I know nothing of the bail; but I can't suppose that an English Court of justice would impose it: besides, you are now on a topic totally irrelevant to the matter in question.

Johnston.—I beg pordon; I conceive it is.—

CHIEF JUSTICE.—You are to offer your arguments in mitigation of punishment; the only hardship it appears you have suffered is confinement & that shall be considered in your sentence.

Johnston.—I presume to hold an opinion on the subject, although it may differ from your Lordship's. When I was arrested, I was called on to plead to an indictment for sedition; and now I am joined with my young friends in an indictment for conspiracy. Indeed, from what has transpired, it appears evident that the separate indictment will be quashed, and we shall have no opportunity of vindicating ourselves. I believe in my heart and soul, the only object of the separate indictment was to accumulate the bail, and to rob us of our liberty by this merciless persecution. I disclaim all idea of appealing to my prosecutors, and I hope all who hear my voice will attend to my determination. Even if I were guilty of all the charges—even then, I have suffered a punishment already too heavy. [Johnston here adverted to his first visit to Manchester in 1816.] I left London to settle there. I attended the meeting as a total stranger, and I declare upon my honour and soul, I knew not an individual. I felt my blood getting warm, and I took the liberty of seconding a resolution from the crowd. I was invited forward, and became then, for the first time, an actor on the political stage. My speech gave great satisfaction, I received deputations and post letters from various parts of the country, to act the same part, and I I attended as many of them as I could. Your Lordship will bear with me whilst I state, that if I had transgressed the bounds of free discussion, whether as it respects subject or King, Ministers had me at all times in their power. [He here gave an account of his arrest, and the circumstances attending it; when.]

The CHIEF JUSTICE said, if all this were relative to your sentence, it would be very well; but we are sitting here to consider your punishment.

Johnston.—To use Mr. Williams's words, a drag-net has been employed against us, which has enclosed all our actions for the last two or three years.—This being allowed, why not hear me now?

CHIEF JUSTICE.—The jury had to deal with the facts of the conspiracy, not us; we have nothing to do with the verdict. Nothing in the judgment which will be pronounced upon you will bear upon any previous transactions in which you have been engaged; they will not increase your imprisonment one hour. We have nothing to do with your prosecutors; we sit here to decide between you and the public.

Johnston.—I have suffered a long imprisonment, which has involved me in a heavy debt, on account of the board and instruction of my two daughters at school, and in consequence of my many persecutions. I appeal to your Lordship as a husband: I have been 17 months separate from the wife of my bosom; I have had confinements amongst thieves and felons more than adequate to the offence, into which warmth of feeling precipatated me. I am charged with an attempt to break down the constitution; but it is his Majesty's Ministers who have done so. I am outlawed. I am thrown without the pale of the law; and I put into the feeling of every husband, and father, and man, whether my sufferings have not been great, and whether they were not likely to excite a warmth of expression. A Government spy has been heard against us, and a man unworthy of credit. I am convinced no British jury could have been induced to believe such testimony; they would not give credit to them. [Johnston became here extremely vehement, so as to afford a fair specimen of the warmth of his stage harangues.] I have been infamously treated here; but not by the governor of the goal. No! by the magistrates of the county. A highway robber was allowed to see his friends at all times, but we were debarred from seeing ours, unless in the presence of the governor, or some of his family. But I attach no blame to him; he has treated us with great humanity and moderation. Not a single word was spoken by us, but what it was in the power of the governor to carry to our prosecutors. My Lord, we have not had a fair trial. [He here beat the rail of the bar with great violence.]

CHIEF JUSTICE.—This has nothing to do with the question now under consideration. With respect to the Jury, you might have objected to it.

Johnston.—I don't expect the verdict will be attended to. But do hear me: I pray you to hear me. If we were tried on the other indictment, we could have had an opportunity of defending ourselves; but in this we could have no choice in the jury.

CHIEF JUSTICE.—At the trial you were not prevented being heard. If you had any objection to make, the objection should be allowed. This is quite irrelevant.

Johnston.—I say we differ on the subject. I stand here an Englishman—at least a Scotchman, and a Briton; and I do assert to your Lordship, that if you pass a sentence for any period longer than what I have already suffered, we shall have gross injustice done to us, and what ought not to be allowed; but I have no doubt you have received your instructions from a higher power.

Baguely then again addressee the Court. He eulogized the conduct of the governor (Mr. Hudson) as being kind, benevolent, charitable, and gentlemanly, and has having mingled mercy with justice. He said, "I have been here 7 months, 3 of which I have spent in the hospital, and but for the attention I then experienced I might now have been not at this tribunal, but at one to which all earthly tribunals are subject. The judgment, my Lord, which you are going to pass upon me is unjust, and I solemnly protest against it. My great object has been to overthrow the borough systems, and an overgrown aristrocracy.—but I revere the Constitution; and if for this offence, if it be called one I am sent back to my dungeon I shall go there cheerfully, willingly, unrepining; being strengthened in my sufferiugs by the possession of a good conscience.

The Chief Justice (COPLEY) then proceeded to address the prisoners, and after commenting upon the different bearings of the evidence, passed the sentence, with which our readers are already acquainted, Previously, however, and just as he had concluded his remarks.

Johnston, in the most audacious manner, interrupted his Lordship, exclaiming, "We don't want you to plead against us any longer; we've had quite enough of it; let's know at once what sentence we are to have."

After the sentence was passed, Johnston said—You have sentenced me to two years' imprisonment; I am willing to leave the county for double that period, if you will allow me; I'm ready now.

The prisoners were then removed from the bar.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he said he should not now proceed with the separate indictments: a *nolpros.* might therefore be entered.

COURT OF ASSIZES, BRUSSELS, APRIL 24.

PLOT AGAINST THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

Our Readers know, that of the eleven persons accused as accomplices in the plot against the Emperor Alexander, five were set at liberty on the 23d of last month, and that the sixth, Laborde, formerly an Officer in the French service, has either fled or concealed himself. The five others appeared this morning at the bar of the Court. They were:

Claude Andre Piger, aged 26, a Currier.
Francois Xavier Bersh, aged 41, a Wine Merchant.
Francois Direukx, aged 33, a Coal Factor.
Adolphe Pouellat (*alias* Lacroix), aged 35, Ex-French Officer.
Louis Buchoz, aged 30, Vinegar Manufacturer.

Direukx is by birth a Belgian—the other four are Frenchmen.

It appers from the documents relative to the process, that at the end of July, or the beginning of August, 1818, when the news of the Congress intended to be held at Aix-la-Chapelle, and the approaching arrival of the Sovereigns in that city, had been received, a *ci-devant* French Officer, Alexander Laborde, calling himself Aid-de-camp to General Vandamme, and having been obliged as it appears, to quit France on political grounds, conceived, during his abode at Brussels, a project, ridiculous for its rashness; but even the partial execution of which, with respect either to the end or the means, might disturb the public tranquillity.

It was intended, with the help of some confidants, to seize on the Emperor, Alexander, during his journey either in France or the Netherlands, to compel that Sovereign to sign an Address to the French, tending to proclaim Francis Charles Napoleon Emperor of the French, and his mother Regent; lastly, to make Napoleon Bonaparte return from the place of his exile. It even seems, that in case the Emperor Alexander had refused to subscribe to this demand, they would have done violence to his person. If the Emperor signed the Proclamation, it was to be taken to France, where an insurrection, excited by the conspirators, would, as they expressed, "overturn the throne and the dynasty which oc-

* A gentleman alluded to, need not take the trouble of contradicting this gross and unfounded calumny.

cupies it." Laborde first communicated his plan to Piger, who worked at Brussels as a currier. Piger and Laborde saw only one obstacle to be surmounted; this was, how to procure the money requisite. To this end, they associated in the plan J. X. Bersh, who promised money. This promise not being performed, the plan was for a time abandoned till the end of October.

When the Emperor Alexander returned from his tour to France, it was then they applied to Dierukx Piger obtained from him a letter to one Gandri, a tavern-keeper at Boussu, in order to procure him some good fellows to carry on the same operations which he, Dierukx, said he had carried on in the house of Gandri; to this letter was added a note, written by Dierukx, pointing out the least frequented roads by which the Emperor of Russia was to be taken to France, as soon as they had seized on his person. Piger having received these two papers from Dierukx, exclaimed with satisfaction—"Now we shall smuggle Alexander and Napoleon into France!"—It was at this time that Piger wrote, from the dictation of Laborde, the Proclamation to the French (added below), at the bottom of which they intended to make the Emperor Alexander annex his signature. They took into the plot another person, namely, Pouellot (or Lacroix), formerly a French Officer, who in his turn communicated the particulars to Louis Buchoz. The latter at this moment exclaimed, that it was an affair which was better than that of the Duke of Wellington, because, said he, "I shall do my part." This was the 3d of November. The same day, Lacroix & Buchoz applied to the Magistrates, to whom they denounced the plot. They were ordered to watch the conspirators, and give an account of what passed; but it will be seen that they departed from the passive part which had been assigned them.

On the 7th November, it was agreed with Dierukx to suppress his first letter, and that he should write to Gandri another lettter in stronger terms, and that he should also supply some money. He wrote this letter, as Lacroix desired it; and when it was given to Piger, Lacroix urged him to set out immediately for Boussu to procure forty men, most of them late soldiers in the Guard. Lacroix gave him twenty guineas for his expenses; he also observed, that to inspire the smugglers with more respect, Piger ought to be armed, and better dressed. In consequence, Bersh lent him his pistols and a dress. Lacroix delivered him a cane, the head of which was Napoleon Bonaparte, and advised him to shew the rallying sign both to Gandri and to his friends.

On the 8th November, Piger set out for Boussu, where he arrived on the 10th, at noon. He learnt that Gandri had removed to the neighbourhood of Beriche; but he spoke to a female relation of his, and desired her to carry the letter to Gandri. Then he returned to Mons, where he was arrested on the 11th. On the 9th, during the absence of Piger, Buchoz and Lacroix bought pistols, powder, &c. at Brussels, which were deposited in the house of Lacroix, for the purpose, as they have said, of giving more confidence to the conspirators. It is in part proved that Lacroix let his accomplices know that he was in possession of those arms, to use them on occasion. and even endeavoured to engage more persons in the plot. Bersh, who so much contributed to the departure of Piger, discovered the mission of the latter, and gave all the details to a person of distinction in this city, who immediately gave information of it to the King of the Netherlands. In the night of the 9th, an inquiry was instituted; on the 10th, those persons and others implicated were arrested. On the 11th in the evening, Piger was arrested at Mons; he had about him pistols, the Address to the French, and the cane with Napoleon's portrait. The accused have in general confessed the facts; but while some endeavour to avail themselves of the information they gave, the others point out the informers as the most guilty among them, since they used all the means in their power to insure the success of the plot.—

The audience began with closed doors at nine o'clock; fourteen witnesses were examined, and the affair adjourned to Monday. The Sitting will not be made public till Wednesday.

PROCLAMATION TO THE FRENCH.

IN THE NAME OF THE COUNTRY, AND OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

ART. 1. By a decision of our Congress at Aix-la Chapelle, we desire that the evacuation of the Army of Occupation shall take place at the end of this month, and return each to their position.

ART. 2. By the said Assembly of Sovereigns, we proclaim, that by the declaration of our Congress in the name of France, Napoleon shall be conveyed to France. and that Prince Francis Charles Napoleon shall be declared Emperor of the French, and Maria Louisa Empress Regent.

Done at our Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, of date of ***, 1818.

The Star,—April 30.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

COMPLAINT AGAINST AN IRISH JUDGE

HOUSE of COMMONS APRIL 29.

Mr. MARTIN rose to make hispromised motion, as follows:—That the Officer be directed to lay before the House a Copy of the Bill of Indictment preferred at the Session of Oyer and Terminer of Dublin against Edmund Burke for wilful and corrupt perjury, committed in December, 1814; with the verdict of the Jury, and a copy of the Affidavits for the postponement of the trial. He would not go into the circumstances of the case until he ascertained whether his motion was to be opposed.

Mr. C. GRANT rose, and said he should feel in his duty to oppose the motion.

Mr. MARTIN then stated, when the trial of Burke was to come on, he attended, but that upon the defendant's affidavit the trial was postponed, though he (Mr. Martin) had sworn that the absence of the defendant's witness, Mr. Brown, which was the ground of application, could not possibly affect his case.—The trial was, however, postponed to February. It then so happened, that his (Mr. Martin's) witnesses were either ill or not to be found. Mr. Cunnis, his principal witness, was ill, and not only he (Mr. Martin) but the brother of the witness, together with Dr. Crampton, Professor of the Institutes of Dublin, made affidavits in Court to that effect. Yet, after all, the Judge (M'Clelland) precipitated the trial; the defendant accordingly, no prosecution or witnesses appearing, was ordered to be discharged. "I believed continued he) I speak in the hearing of lawyers, but I say such a course is illegal. I'd like to see the law servants of the Crown—I am sorry they are not here—[The Attorney and Solicitor-General here presented themselves to the view of the Hon. Gentleman, amidst much laughter.]—I am glad to see before me the *heavy* artillery of the law. I now appeal to these Gentlemen and, ask them, if ever there was a case of the violation of justice like the present since the institution of law? I intend to call upon every man of them, *seriatim*, if they oppose this motion, for a case of a similar kind—no doubt these two Learned Gentlemen will shortly fill eminent official situations—and I now ask, if they were Judges, would they do as this Judge has done?—(*Much laughter.*)—And if they would not, I say are compellable to vote for me. Here is the brief.—[The Honourable Member was proceeding with it across the able, until interrupted by the Speaker. He then resumed his former station.]—I hold in my hand a brief—what is called a brief, although it is an affidavit—(*Laughter*).—In this you will find my allegations attested. I now ask, is it fair, is it just to the country I represent, that if a Judge is proved to be criminal to the extent I represent, he shall be absolved by this House? No Sir- This House is called upon by the respectability of the judicial character in Ireland, by the growing learning of the Bar, whose opinions upon legal points are now come to that pitch of reputation, that they will shortly become the rule of conduct and practice to every one of the Courts of England—(*Laughter.*—I say, by these considerations you are called upon to give this case your ample consideration. A Judge puts off a trial, and will he not be punished for, so doing? Can the Crown put off a trial? I say no; I say there is no case where such a doctrine is laid down—(*Laugh.*)—If there be such a case, let the Learned Gentlemen name it. I know they cannot. Nevertheless. I shall wait a while: and I tell the Learned Attorney-General and the Learned Solicitor like wise, that if they cannot produce me a case to this effect, they must and they ought to vote for me."—(*laugh.*)

Sir GEORGE HILL dwelt on the necessity of upholding the respectability of the judicial character, and said he hoped to be able to produce a triumphant defence for the Learned Judge. The Hon. Member, he said, had not told the House that another Judge was joined with Baron M' Clelland, who most necessarily be a participator in his guilt, if guilt there was. He said there was no Judge in the land whose character was mere unimpeachable than that of Baron M'Cielland. He then referred to several documenis connected with the circumstances of the charge, and produced a statement authenticated by the judge himself, from which it appeared that the trial upon Mr. Martin's application was attended to, and it was postponed from day to day, and was the last trial which took place during that commission- The Learned Judge stated, that no affidavit whatever had been received by the Clerk of the Crown Office, or made by Dr. Crampton. And, among a variety of other circumstances stated further, that when the trial came on in February, Mr. Martin stood up in Court, and said he was deserted by his Counsel, though it was obvious he had sent the Counsel away himself—(*Laughter*). The Learned Judge then described an interview which he had with Mr. Martin, in the Castle of Dublin, on the 13th of November, during which the Honourable Member used some very forcible language, and concluded by extending his arms in a threatening manner to the Judge—(*a laugh*)—who was only prevented from filing criminal information by the announcement of a Parliamentary inquiry. The Honourable Baronet said, he hoped that Parliament would not entertain the motion of the Honourable Member, who continued so long to hold up the Judge as a grave delinquent—(*Oh! hear, hear! from Mr. Martin*)—and he now trusted that the House would meet the question wth a marked negative.

Mr. BROWNLOW said, that the Judge was sufficiently justified in resisting the application of the Honourable Member for a new trial, because it was supported by his affidavit alone. He said alone, not to impeach the integrity of the Honourable Member. ["Oh dear, no!" from Mr. Martin.]—He felt confident that the Learned Judge would receive an honourable acquittal—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. C. GRANT rested the acquittal, he said, of the Learned Judge solely upon the principle so often recognized by the country and Parliament—that no Judge shall be responsible for errors in judgment.

Mr. LESLIE FOSTER deprecated the idea that the House was to erect itself into a Court of Appeal upon judical questions; and after urging various arguments against the motion, concluded with saying, that there was not in Ireland a more learned Judge, or a more honest man, than Baron M'Clelland.

The Attorney-General followed at some length on the same side, as did also Lord Castlereagh, who paid a high tribute to the attainments and character of Baron M'Clelland. whom he had known from infancy, and whom he believed incapable of acting in any way unworthy of the deserved estimation in which he was held.

Mr. MARTIN in reply, descanted in severe terms on the conduct of Baron M'Clelland, whom he represented as narrowminded, servile, and tyrannical.

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, but the motion was negatived without a division.

The other Orders of the Day being disposed of, the House adjourned at Half-past Two o'Clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 30.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Mr. W. J. E. Powlett rose to present a Petition from the Archdeacon and Clergy of Dutham, against the Roman Catholic Claims. He regretted that in presenting this petition, he could not express his concurrence in the statements of the Reverend personages, who subscribed it. So far from thinking with them, that the safety of the Constitution depended upon a resistance to the Claims of the Roman Catholics of the empire, he thought that their admission to the privileges which that Constitution conferred, was not only the more liberal policy, but that which was better calculated to ensue its stability and preserve its high character. He regretted that there should now exist, as was apparent from what had passed last night any irritation upon this subject; but certain he was, that so long as the present system of exclusion was persevered in, just so long would these irritations continue. (*Hear, hear.*) They were kept alive by this impolitic exclusion, and could only be buried when a more liberal policy led to its subversion, (*Hear, hear.*)

The Hon. Member presented a Petition to the same effect from the Archdeacon and Clergy of Northumberland,

These Petitions were laid on the table.

Mr. Wm. Dickinson said, he had to present several petitions of a similar nature to the last, from the Inhabitants of Somersetshire. They were numerously and most respectably signed; and he concurred in the view taken by the petitioners, that it would be impolitic to repeal the existing laws affecting the Roman Catholics and to give them those privileges which they had not since the reign of Queen Mary. (*Hear*) He certainly lamented the agitation of this subject, because he knew it would, in its result, thwart the hopes of the Catholics of Ireland. An alteration in the existing laws would, he thought, be utterly uncongenial with the spirit of the Constitution, and dangerous to the very foundation upon which it stood. The Hon. Member concluded by presenting his Petitions, which were from Shepton Mallet, Frome, High Littleton, Ashbridge, Wedmore, Staunton, Bath, and one or two other places in Somersetshire.

On the motion for their being laid on the table.

Mr. Gore Langton regretted that, as a Member for the county from parts of which these Petitions were forwarded, he could not concur in the sentiments of the Petitioners. He yielded to no man in an ardent and sincere attachment to civil and religious liberty, and he also begged to add, that no earthly consideration should ever induce him to give a vote which could in any way endanger the security of the Established Church. (*Hear.*) Considering as he did, that the Petitions for a repeal of the Penal Laws came from between three and four millions of their fellow subjects, whose situation and grievances entitled them to the serious and attentive consideration of the House, he

could not but think they had a right to be heard and their case most seriously considered. For his own part, he felt no hesitation in avowing that he considered it his bounden duty to support the motion of which the Right Hon. Member for Dublin (Mr. Grattan) had given notice for Monday next. He should give it his best and most strenuous support. (*Hear.*) He also thought it right to say, that in his opinion it was evident the public mind was clearly in favour of the cause of Civil and Religious Liberty. (*Hear, hear.*)

General Walpole observed, that the Hon. Member who presented the Petition was wrong in his historical recollection, for so far from the privileges of Catholics being chiefly confined to the reign of Queen Mary, persons of that persuation sat in Parliament during the reign of Charles the Second.

The Petition was laid on the table.

Lord Folkstone presented a Petition from the town of Marlborough against the Catholic Claims. His Lordship in presenting this Petition, begged to be understood as not concurring in its prayer. He presented a Petition to the same effect from the borough of New Sarum, and accompanied the presentation by a repetition of his dissent.

These Petitions were laid on the table.

Mr. Heathcote presented a similar Petition from Portsea. Laid on the table.

Mr. Ure presented a Petition to the same effect from Wallingford.

Mr. Astell presented one from Bridgewater.

The Earl of Bective presented one from the county of Cavan.

Lord Milton presented one from the Archdeacon and Clergy of the West Riding of the county of York.

The Petitions were laid on the table.

Colonel Bagwell rose to present a Petition from the Catholics of the county Tipperary, praying for a repeal of the Penal Laws affecting persons of that persuasion. This petition was entitled to the serious consideration of the House, from its moderation, its temperance, and its firmness. He thought it was impossible for any person open to conviction on this subject, to read this Petition without being convicted of the expediency and justice of admitting Catholics within the pale of the Constitution. He was fully convinced that no evil could arise from the admission of the Roman Catholics to the privileges which they claimed. At the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, it was fully understood and expected that this question would have been settled, and that the consolidation of the empire would have, at such a moment, been effectively secured.—The Petitioners were grateful for, and admitted the wisdom of the enactment which threw military and naval promotions open to Roman Catholics, and humbly suggested that it was at least equally within the genius and spirit of the British Constitution to open its privileges to the civil classes of his Majesty's subjects.—Knowing that the security of this great empire mainly depended upon granting the concessions for which the Petitioners prayed, he earnestly entreated the attention of the House to the prayer of their Petition.

The Hon. Member presented a similar Petition from the Inhabitants of the town of Newport, in the town of Tipperary. These Petitions were laid on the table.

Lord F. Somerset presented a Petition from the Protestant Clergy of Winecomb, against the Catholic Claims. Laid on the table.

Mr. Plunkett presented a Petition from the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the parishes of St. Anne, St. Andrew, and St. Martin, in the city of Dublin, praying to be admitted to a full participation in those civil rights which were enjoyed by their Protestant fellow-subjects. He begged leave, very shortly, to advert to the manner in which the Petitions called the attention of the House to this important subject. They stated, that they wished to live on terms of charity and benevolence with their Protestant brethren—but that the first and principle of these laws against which they petitioned, had a direct tendency to create and continue a spirit of irritation and insult towards them, and consequently to prevent that combination of interest amongst all classes of his Majesty's subjects, which must, in every emergency, afford the most secure defence of the Throne and of the Constitution. The Petition was signed by 1'500 persons, inhabitants of those parishes—and he would take leave to say, that, in no part of the British empire could there be found 1,500 individuals more loyal—more determined to act on the principles he had stated—of more zealous in their desire to support the British Constitution, with all its existing establishments (*Hear, hear.*) He also held in his hand a Petition from the county of Fermanagh, signed by 3,000 Roman Catholics—and another, of the same nature, from the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Monaghan. He had not had time to examine the last mentioned petition minutely, but he believed the signatures appended to it were more numerous and respectable.

The Petitions were brought up and laid on the table. That from the parishes of St. Anne's St. Andrew's, and St. Martin's, Dublin, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Parnell presented a Petition from certain Protestant Inhabitants of the county of Monaghan, in favour of the Roman Catholic claims. The Hon. Member observed, that it was signed by 70 respectable individuals, far above the rank of middle-men, and, therefore, less liable, than many of those who had signed Petitions of a different description, to be biassed by the influence of Government. The petition he might be allowed to observe, came from what was emphatically called, a "Protestant County."—but those by whom it was signed, merged, in a truly Christian feeling, all idea of religious distinction.

The Petition was then brought up.

Sir G. Hill wished to know, after what the Hon. Member had said about the county of Monaghan, whether he knew who the 70 persons were by whom the Petition was sigued?

Mr. Leslie (we understood) said, he had received a declaration, signed by 3,000 Protestants of the county Monaghan, stating that a Petition of this sort was intended to be presented—but that, from the signatures affixed to it, no Gentleman in that House would undertake the task of laying it before Parliament. (*Cries of "Order!" and laughter.*) He could assure the House that he received this declaration from the most respectable Protestant in that county.

Mr. Parnell.—"I have only to say, that the Petition I have just presented is signed by four Ministers of the Presbyterian religion—and, I believe, I shall be borne out by the Noble Lord (Castlereagh), when I state, that there are not in Ireland persons of a more respectable character. It is signed by 70 persons, unbought by Government, which is rather a rare occurrence in any county in Ireland. (*A laugh.*) Those by whom the Petition is supported held, in all probality, at one period of their lives, the principles of *Orangemen*, I do not mean to use the expression as an offence; for I was myself brought up to consider the allowing to the Catholics a full participation in the benefits of the Constitution, as fraught with ruin to the country. I have changed my sentiments—and, I believe, almost all of those whose names are signed to this petition are convents to reason, contrary to early prejudice and present interest. I don't care a pin for 15,000 Protestants signing a petition, if a particular influence is exerted to make them do so. I do not say that such is the case, but in some instances, I cannot avoid suspecting the motive. If a Petition be numerously signed, by the aid of interest and prejudice, it does not, in my mind, produce (so strong a feeling of conviction, as a Petition signed by 70 men of independent spirit. In point of reason, the latter far outweighs the former, however short it may fall of it with respect to numbers. Public meetings, I know, cannot be convened, except under the sanction of Government. *No? No?* You will scarcely find a High Sheriff willing to call a county meeting, except with the concurrence of Government, I know the difficulty, for I experienced it myself."

An Hon. Member, under the gallery, said, meetings might be called by the Magistrates, without any intervention of the High Sheriff.

Mr. Leslie—"I humbly move, that this Petition be not received, until I bring forward my declaration."—(*Laughter.*)

The Petition was then laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Canning rose to present a Petition, he was sorry to say, against the Catholic Claims, signed by near ten thousand inhabitants of the town of Liverpool. The Petitioners comprised some of the most respectable inhabitants of that town; and amongst them were many of those whose friendship he had the happiness to enjoy. The Petition contained a summary of all the arguments against admitting the Roman Catholics to any further participation in political power. Those arguments were stated in a manner most impressive—in a manner which placed the opinions of the Petitioners in the most advantageous light before the House. They declared that it was not possible to grant any further privileges to the Roman Catholics, without endangering the frame of that Constitution, which they revered, and they called on the House not to extend them beyond the point at which they at present stood. It was scarcely necessary for him to state, that he did not concur in the view the Petitioners had taken on this subject.—(*Hear.*)—There was, between himself and his constituents, since he first became acquainted with them, a perfect understanding, as to the opinion he entertained on this particular question.—(*Hear, hear.*)—As their representative it was his duty to present this Petition—but, on a subject respecting the great constitutional policy of the empire, he always had, and he always would, as long as he had the honour to hold a seat in the Legislature, act from his own deliberate judgment on the question.—(*Hear, hear,*)

General Gascoyne said, that though only a day and a half were allowed for procuring signatures to this Petition, yet, in that time, no no less than 10,700 names were obtained. He must, at the same time, observe, that a Petition had already been presented, purporting ro be from Liverpool, of a different tendency, but he knew not by whom it was signed.—He had been acquainted, for 23 years, with the town of Liverpool; and he was persuaded, that two-thirds or three-fourths of the inhabitants professed those sentiments—sentiments opposed to any further concession to the Catholics—which he had invariably supported in that House.—Laid on the table.

The Chancellor of the Exchaquer presented a Petition from Harwich against the Catholic Claims.—Laid on the table.

Mr. W. T. Robarts presented a Petion of the like nature from St. Albans.—Laid on the table.

Lord Ebrington presented a Petition in favour of the Catholic Claims, from Oswestry, as we collected.—Laid on the table.

Sir H. Parnell presented a Petition from the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of a district in the County of Kildare, praying for a repeal of the Penal Laws.—Laid on the table.

Lord Sefton presented a Petition from certain Inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourhood of Liverpool, infavour of the Catholic Claims. The Noble Lord observed, that the Petitiou was signed by 3,000 persons, not merely Roman Catholics, but of all religious persuasions, who were anxious that their Catholic brethren should participate in the full enjoyment of civil immunities.—Laid on the table.

Mr. C. H. Hutchinson presented a Petition from the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of a Parish in the County of Londonderry, praying for the repeal of the Penal Laws, by which they were oppressed. The Petitioners stated, that the prosperity of Ireland had increased, in proportion as the severerity of the Penal Code had been relaxed.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. M. Fitzgerald presented a Petition from the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Killarney, &c. praying for a repeal of the Penal Laws.—Laid on the table.

A Petition of the same description was presented from the Towns of Kilcool and Newcastle.—Laid on the table.

[*The British Press*,—*May* 1.

Selections.

An Extraordinary Fungus.—A phenomenon, which tends much o elucidate the origin and nature of vegetable fungusses, particularly of that species termed mushroom, lately occured to the observation of Sir Joseph Banks. Having a cask of wine rather too sweet for immediate use, he directed that it should be placed in a cellar, that the saccharine matter it contained might be more perfectly decomposed by age. At the end of three years, he directed his butler to ascertain the state of the wine; when, on attempting to open the cellar door, he could not effect it, in consequence of some powerful obstacle. The door was therefore cut down, when the cellar was found to be completely filled with a firm fungus vegetable production, so firm that it was necessary to use the axe for its removal. This appeared to have grown from, or have been nourished by, the decomposed particles of the wine, the cask being empty and carried up to the ceiling, where it was supported by the surface of the fungus.

Extract from an address to the Methodist Missionaries sent to South Africa, and Ceylon.

"For your Directory in the exercise of discipline, we refer you to the *Large Minutes*, which you have engaged to observe. And through you have that work in your possession, we cannot forbear, on the present occasion, to repeat to you, and urge upon you, the Rules of a Helper." They are as follow:

1st.—Be diligent. Never be unemployed a moment. Never be triflingly employed. Never while away time: neither spend any more time at any place than is strictly necessary.

2d.—Be serious. Let your motto be, "Holiness to the Lord" avoid all lightness, jesting, and foolish talking.

3d.—Converse sparingly and cautiously with *women*; particularly with *young women*, in private.

4th.—Take no step towards marriage without first acquainting us with your design.

5th.—Believe evil of no one: unless you see it done, take heed how you credit it.—Put the best construction you can on every thing. You know the judge is always supposed to be on the prisoners side.

6th.—Speak evil of no man, else your word will eat as doth the canker. Keep your thoughts within your own breast, till you come to the person concerned.

7th.—Tell every one what you think wrong in him, and that plainly, and as soon as may be; else it will fester in your heart. Make all haste to call the fire out of your bosom.

8th.—Do not affect the Gentlemen. You have no more to do with this character, than with that of a dancing master. A Preacher of the Gospel is the servant of all.

9th.—Be ashamed of nothing but sin; no, not of fetching wood (if time permit) or of drawing water, nor of cleaning your own shoes or your neighbours.

10th.—Be puuctual. Do every thing exactly at the time. And in general, do not mend, our rules, but keep them; not for wrath, but conscience sake.

11th.—You have nothing to do but to save souls. Therefore spend and be spent in this work. And go always, not only to those who want you, but to those who want you most.

12th.—Act in all things, not according to your own will, but as a son in the Gospel. As such, it is your part to employ your time in the manner which we direct partly preaching and visiting the flock from house to house: partly in reading, meditation, and prayer. Above all, if you labour with us in our Lords vineyard, it is needful you should do *that part* of the work which we advise at those times and places which we judge most for his glory.

PROLOGUE AND EPILOGUE

TO THE TRAGI-COMEDY OF THE DWARF OF NAPLES PERFORMED AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE, ON SATURDAY EVENING.

PROLOGUE.

In the old time, when Albion's muse was young,
Wild, yet as simple, was the tale she sung;
She harp'd no songs of wonder—she laid not
Her hopes of glory on a tangled plot,
That only seeks to captivate surprise,
And starves the reason, while it feeds the eyes.
Man and his passions were her fancy's theme:
Now sad, now gay, as in life's motley dream;
With us grown proud as fee ble, she disdains
To mingle with her laughing sister's strains.

Fain would our humble imitation weave
Tales like the past; but, oh! such hopes deceive,
The moon may borrow lustre from the day,
But how unlike the sun it's stolen ray!
The lake may image in its still, clear stream,
The clouds that change like shadows of a dream;
It may reflect their form, but not the bright,
Th' ætherial hues shot from the star of light;
The art divine of colour may aspire
To paint the shape of beauty, not the fire
That yields a living lustre to the eye,
Deathless itself, tho' that it feeds most die:
So with the Bard—his utmost hopes to raise
A twilight from the Sun of better days.

With simple tale, with passion for its theme,
Dark and tempestuous as the torrent's stream,
We woo the favour we so oft have found,
Not upon Classic, but on British ground.
Prouder of Shakspeare's and of Garrick's fame,
Than the vain shadow of a classic name,
Doubting, yet hoping; trembling, yet resign'd,
We stand. Be just—be more than just—be kind.

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on 28 June, 2017

EPILOGUE.

SPOKEN BY MRS. WEST AND MRS. ORGER.

ENTER MRS. WEST, P. S.

Mrs. W. Sent by Melpomene, from Lethe's wharf,
To canvass for her favourite, The Dwarf;
I come your awful fiat to unroll,
To learn the issue of this Evening's poll,
And ask your suffrages.

ENTER MRS. ORGER, O. P.

Mrs. O.——————And I attend
To back the motion of my learned friend.
No Novice now to you, our special jury.
I nominate The Dwarf, M. P. for Drury.

Mrs. W. His five-foot-figure lowers him not a tittle!
Like Alexander, he's both great and little.
Mrs. O. And tho' I cannot in his praise rehearse,
That he ne'er dips into the play-house purse;
Yet this I will say—of this fact I'm sure,
The place he holds is not a sinecure.
Mrs. W. He's an M. P.'s to suit us—
Witness his labour in the run of Brutus!
Mrs. O. Here'll be rare sport!
Mrs. W.——————Those symptoms of affection,
Portend a second fifteen days election!
Mrs. O. True, and I mean, if you your aid unite,
T appear upon these hustings every night.
Mrs. W. Agreed! Though nightly by Malvesi slain,
Nightly I'll rise in Epilogue again;
Our sex too long to men have yielded way.
Mrs. O. Hear! Hear!
Mrs. W.——————'Tis time to re-assume our sway.
One Bard has sung (we all should join to shame him)
That women have no souls.
Mrs. O.——————Oh name him! name him!
Heedless themselves on what extremes they border,
So that they keep their wives in "order!"
Mrs. W.——————"Order!"
At least in Polling women should have choices.
Mrs. O. They have!
Mrs. W.——————No, surely!
Mrs. O.——————Yes!
Mrs. W.——————What votes?
Mrs. O.——————No, voices.
Mrs. W. Were we M. P.'s we'd soon make matters even,
And speak on every question.
Mrs. O.——————Poor Saint Stephen!
Mrs. W. But now wives bend while loudly husbands storm.
Mrs. O. Aye! There I vote for Radical Reform!
Mrs. W. Hush! Not so loud! You'll anger our protectors,
Men don't come here to suffer curtain lectures;
If we say more, the married part o' the town,
Will mutter, "spoke! spoke! spoke!"
And cough us down (Prompter's bell rings.)
Mr. W. But hark! we're summoned! You have chose the poet; (To the audience.
High Bailiff! I retire to let him know it
(Exit O. P.
Mrs. O. High Bailiff! Ugly sound! "Oh word of fear!"
Doubtless, "unpleasing to a Poet's ear."
Friends and Electors! who the good cause feel,
Come to our Poll to-morrow with fresh zeal:
We ne'er enforce, whatever crowd endangers,
"The standing order for excluding strangers."
Don't mind the rain! As valiant as Hephestion,
"You'd find me here to answer every question.
Here ends my suit: one word ere off I move;
Small things grow great when those we love approve;
So if you greet our Play with temper pliant.
Our Dwarf of Naples is an Irish giant!

[Exit P. S.

SKETCHES OF SCOTTISH MANNERS,
DESCRIPTIVE AND SATIRICAL.

A SCENE IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.

The morning was uncommonly fine; and an autumnal sun had gilded over the foliage of the trees, and given to them those tints (never fading in my memory) which I had been accustomed to behold in my youth, at the Falls of the Clyde. Then, after a shower, I was used to admire the majesty of the scenery, greatly increased by the augmented body of the precipitated torrent, by the sonorous rush of the proud Clyde, and by the innumerable transparent gems which nature hung on the drooping branches; whilst the ardent ray brightened in the highest possible degree the prospect, and reflected the prismatic colours in the waters, and the little warblers shaking their feathered robes, emerged from their concealment and distended their harmonious throats, as if to adore the God of nature.

Loth to remain in my lodgings, with brick and mortar and stacks of chimnies for my perspective, and with the dissonant cries of the dustman and the harsher fishwoman for music, I quitted my apartment, and strolled down St. James's Park. The trees bore a rich variegated livery, and the grass had acquired a peculiarly grateful green from the freshening shower and highly glowing sun.

Turning from the mechanical countenances of passers-by, from the elongated monstrosity of an Egyptian gun, from the gingerbread bridge, and from that huge encumbrance vulgarly called the Regent's Bomb, my eyes were attracted by the marching off of the guard, with drum, trumpet, colours flying, and all other "pomp and circumstance of war." This, however, was all transient pageantry to me; for my attention was soon directed to and engrossed by another object.

As the colours were approaching, an aged Highlander, ill dressed, but preserving the national bonnet, halted and fronted. He had nothing of the soldier about him but his air; but by that it was undeniable that he had served his country.

At the moment when the colours passed, he lifted the bonnet from his head with reverential solemnity, and stood gracefully though motionless for awhile, his head erect, and evidently raised in his interior above the common race of men. When the royal standard had passed him, and had received his sincere and respectful salute,—unconscious of being observed, he followed it, marching in ordinary time and his stick carried like a musket on his shoulder, until the colours were lodged. He then halted, looked wistfully, passed the palm of his hand scross his forehead, exclaimed, "Heigh, heigh! I have seen the day;" and moved on with dejected countenance and regretful step.

Though, all this time, the poor Highlander was unconscious of being observed, yet the eyes of hundreds were upon him. The observer of nature admired him; and the fool laughed at him; for "——fools scoff at that for which sages have died." He was wholly unaffected by these different feelings; and as I attempted to speak to him, he gave me a look of contempt, doubled his pace, and escaped from me.

It would be out of place to offer any comment on this brief scene. Every man of feeling will make his own. He who has fought and bled for his native land, will appreciate it well. I must confess, that I was much more affected by the Highlander's exclamation, than by a corresponding one in Kean's representation of Othello; because the former was uttered by the actor of nature, the latter by the pupil of art. To me, the poor Highlander's

"Heigh! heigh! I have seen the day;"

had more effect, and went more directly to the heart, than

——"farewell! Othello's occupation's gone!"

F. B. M.

FORCE OF HABIT.

The most extraordinary instance of the force of habit I ever witnessed was about forty years ago, on a visit to the Isle of Man. On stopping at the Calf of Man, a small islet on its south-western extremity, I found that the warrener's cot, the only human abode on the islet, was kept by his sister. For several months in the year, these two persons were completely isolated; and never even heard the sound of a third human voice, unless when the intervals of the raging storm conveyed the unavailing cries of the shipwrecked mariner. To support such an existence seemed to require, in a rational being, nerves of supernatural strength, or the influence of habit from the earliest period of life. Curious to ascertain how she could endure so desolate a life and such complete banishment from all human intercourse, I inquired "if she were not very miserable—if she had always been accustomed to dwell in that dreary abode?" To the first I was answered in the negative; to the last, my surprise was converted into perfect astonishment, when I understood that, in the outset of her life, she had passed six-and-twenty years in St. James's-street. This communication excited still more my wonder, and made what I then saw and heard incomprehensible.

TWENTY-FIRST

Calcutta Lottery.

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING.

THURSDAY, 22ND JULY, 1819.

PRIZES.

No. 248, Prize of 20, 000, Rupees.
No. 5906, Prize of 5, 000, Rupees.
Nos. 1221 and 2023, Prizes of 1,000, Rupees each.
Nos. 523, 5181 5361 and 5686, Prizes of 500, Rupees each.
Nos. 71, 917, 1721, 2692, 2846, 4909, 5309, and 5534, Prizes of 250, Rupees each.

BLANKS.

123	129	226	234	243	247	263	264
330	428	475	490	537	564	577	585
602	619	642	701	702	707	721	724
760	761	798	862	911	986	995	
1015	1055	1073	1246	1338	1376	1314	
1497	1566	1600	1626	1689	1710	1717	
1721	1728	1729	1735	1737	1901	1952	
1981							
2055	2092	2204	2234	2277	2330	2355	
2406	2472	2503	2535	2545	2552	2681	
2734	2787	2798	2828	2867	2887	2921	
2943	2948						
3004	3035	3050	3093	3122	3157	3169	
3224	3232	3239	3282	3305	3309	3322	
3350	3396	3402	3460	3472	3541	3561	
3577	3578	3672	3680	3737	3749	3791	
3805	3810	3828	3870	3881	3958	3989	
4029	4071	4130	4143	4150	4155	4188	
4192	4216	4248	4261	4268	4302	4331	
4356	4414	4465	4497	4498	4503	4523	
4553	4573	4629	4637	4661	4667	4673	
4683	4684	4720	4721	4881	4888	4937	
4958							
5023	5055	5083	5107	5180	5205	5220	
5228	5293	5327	5330	5350	5377	5386	
5411	5487	5502	5530	5577	5588	5596	
5707	5742	5745	5748	5751	5763	5832	
5843	5884	5890	5895	5903	5904	5963	
5982							

TWENTY-FIRST

Calcutta Lottery.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING.

MONDAY, 26TH JULY, 1819.

PRIZES.

No. 874 Prize of 5000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 739 and 1185 Prizes of 1000 Rupees each.
Nos. 2989 3413 4979 and 5785 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 1621 3083 3116 and 5798 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

BLANKS.

27	33	52	84	115	175	202	237
273	275	277	279	291	295	302	327
339	443	455	483	520	557	566	567
920	640	669	677	696	733	734	757
814	849	859	860	945	669		
1010	1027	1116	1121	1153	1183	1188	
1197	1207	1213	1225	1249	1264	1297	
1269	1280	1292	1303	1315	1347	1397	
1425	144	1475	1492	1500	1501	1508	
1522	1543	1544	1575	1579	1587	1590	
1597	1601	1608	1612	1934	1639	1674	
1688	1725	1734	1748	1761	1792	1801	
1821	1867	1879	1909	1922	1943		
2000	2002	2095	2113	2125	2130	2223	
2244	2279	2309	2336	2346	2379	2393	
2403	2405	2442	2435	2439	2497	2521	
2543	2574	2609	2629	2643	2655	2679	
2700	2707	2722	2732	2750	2767	2770	
2771	2776	2804	2852	2927	2932	2634	
2940	2980						
3034	3047	3057	3066	3099	3109	3115	
3133	3171	3229	3253	3343	3359	3362	
3363	3364	3381	3411	3423	3427	3454	
3466	3468	3474	3479	3496	3503	3529	
3553	2615	4532	3633	3636	3660	3673	
3694	3698	3711	3713	3724	3848	3160	
3868	3876	3899	3933	3943	3954	3956	
3964	3979						
4010	4018	4019	4028	4103	4105	4106	
4196	4159	4180	4184	4241	4244	4262	
4282	4287	4290	4297	4301	4310	4326	
4339	4349	4382	4384	4408	4411	4413	
4428	4430	4434	4454	4457	4472	4490	
4499	4548	4560	4591	4601	4620	4640	
4696	4719	4730	4732	4744	4767	4799	
4804	4821	4843	4870	4893	4903	4951	
4965	4999						
5021	5039	5051	5088	5101	5116	5121	
5143	5150	5156	5176	5202	5214	5217	
5239	5240	5241	5356	5408	4451	5513	
5538	5243	5566	5573	5605	5622	5632	
5649	5671	5695	5712	5743	4794	5822	
5830	5849	5869	5880	5900	5902	5975	
5985							

☞ *Fifth Day's Drawing, on Wednesday next, the 28th July, 1819.*

PRICE CURRENT.

			R. Q. R.
Cotton Ahmood,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt.		200 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,			250 0 00
Ditto Bownaghur,			190 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,			215 0 00
Ditto Limree Wadwan,	Nominal.		195 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,			220 0 00
Ditto Kutch,	no demand.		180 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,			200 0 00
Mangrole and Pore,	nominal		170 0 00
Bengal Rice 1 sort,	per Bag		10 0 00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.		8 0 00
Ditto Moongey,	do. do.		6 0 50
Sugar Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag		30 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.		28 0 00
Ditto Batavia in Canister,	per Maund of 41¼ seers 1 sort,		7 0 00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat Maund of 41 seers		6 1 00
Ditto 2 sort,			6 0 00
Sugar Candy Chinchu,	per Surat Maund of 43¼ seers.		10 2 00
Ditto do. Canton.	do. do.		10 0 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.		9 0 00
Raw Silk Nankeen,	per pucka seer		17 2 00
Raw Silk Canton, 1 st.	15 seers to a B'bay Maund		17 0 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.		16 2 00
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.		16 0 00
Salt petre,	per Bag		18 0 00
Gunnees,	per 100		18 0 00
Benjamin 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 40 seers or 37¾ lb.		20 0 00
Ditto Europe marke,	Ditto Ditto		40 0 00
Ghee Caranchy,	per Bombay Maund		7 2 00
Wheat Jambooser,	per Cr. of 8 Parah		28 0 00
Wheat Surat,			32 0 00
Gram Surat, new,	per ditto do.		19 0 00
Paddy,	per ditto Moora		30 0 00
Cocoanut Oil,	per B'bay Maund		3 1 00
Jengely do.	per do.		3 3 00
Pepper Tellichery,	per Cr. of 4 Robins		135 0 00
Bhatcole,	ditto		142 0 00
Ditto Eastern,	per do. of 21 maunds		130 0 00
Ginger Bengal,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds or 821 lbs.		62 0 00
—— Malabar	per Bombay Candy of 22 Mds. or 616lbs.		52 0 00
Turmeric Bengal,	per Surat Candy,		30 0 00
Hemp Concan,	per Bombay Candy,		115 0 00
Ghanty,	per Ditto		105 0 00
Northern,	per Surat Candy,		80 0 00
Cardamums 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 42 seers		70 0 00
Sandal Wood 1 sort,	at 40 to 50 pieces to a Cr. of 21 Mds. or 588 lb		180 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	70 and so do.		150 0 00
Ditto 3 do.	do. do.		120 0 00
Beetlenut white Malay,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds		60 0 00
—— Malabar,	Bombay Candy,		58 0 00
Coir Laccadavie,	Cr. of 21 Mds.		57 0 00
Copra New,	per do. of 4 Robins		50 0 00
Dammer Malacca Raw,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds		40 0 00
Ditto boiled,			55 0 00
Sago,	per Maund		2 0 00
Quick Silver,	per Surat Maund		40 0 00
Vermillion,	per Bundle		1 1 25
Camphor China,	per Maund of 42 seers		28 0 00
Tin in large slab,	per Maund 40 seers		11 2 00
Tutenague,	per Surat Maund		11 2 00
Elephants teeth Europe,	per do. do.		50 0 00
Nutmegs	per pound		2 1 00
Mace,	per pound		3 2 00
Cassia,	do. do.		0 2 25
Cloves, 1 sort,	per S. Maund		68 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.		55 0 00
Coffee Mocha,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers		18 0 00
D tto Java,	ditto		none
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto		none
Almonds,	per do. do.		4 0 00
Kismises	do. do. do.		4 2 00
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers		12 0 00
Brimstone,	per 2 Surat Mds. 21 Candy		75 0 00
Cochineal,	per pound		16 0 00
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per do.		40 0 00
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy		62 0 00
Ditto English,	ditto		43 0 00
Ditto Malwan,	ditto		45 0 00
Steel in Tub,	per Cwt.		11 0 00
Ditto Bundles,	ditto.		12 0 00
Pig lead,	per do.		9 2 00
Copper, Sheathing,	per Surat Maund		23 0 00
Ditto plate,	per do. do.		23 2 00
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.		60 0 00
Brass, Ditto,	ditto		42 0 00
Tar,	per Barrel		30 0 00
Tin Plates,	per chest		20 0 00
Red lead,	per Cwt.		11 0 00
White lead,	per do.		14 0 00
Brandy,	per Gallon		5 0 00
Gin,	per large case		30 0 00
Arrack Columbo,	per Gallon	none	
In Bond,	Nominal.		3 0 00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100		217 0 00
German Crowns,	per 100		212 0 00
Venetians,	per 100		190 0 00
Gubbas,	per 100		178 1 00

Remittance to England at six months 2 2 per Rupee
Freight to England nominal 6 £. per Ton.
Loose Freight 5 £.
Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 108 per 100 Sicca.
on Madras. par.

Commercial.—Some little variations will be observed, in the price of Cotton, but it is merely nominal, for no business whatsoever is doing in the Market.

From Surat and Broach, we are informed, that the Cotton Grounds, exhibit a very sorry appearance, much of the Seed has been washed out of the soil; and a great deal of it must be replaced, when the violence of the rains abate.